THE

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Health of the County Borough and Port of Grimsby,

For the Year Ending 31st December, 1914,

BY

W. BULMER SIMPSON, M.B., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE BOROUGH
AND PORT OF GRIMSBY.

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Sanitary and Building Plans Committee

From November 9th, 1913, to November 1st, 1914.

Chairman :
ALDERMAN M. ABRAHAMS, J.P.

Vice-Chairman :
ALDERMAN TATE, J.P.

Aldermen :

ABRAHAMS, J.P.
SIR GEO. DOUGHTY, J.P., M.P.
HARRISON
KING, T.
SHEPHARD
MOSS, T. C., J.P.
PICKWELL, J.P.
SMETHURST, J.P.
SOUTHWORTH, J.P.
ROBERTS, J.P.
TATE, J.P.

Councillors :

BARKER
BARRETT, J.P.
BEALES
BEESON
BEELS
BEST
BEELEY
BROCKLESBY
CROSBY
COLBROOK
DOBBS
EASON, J.P.
FLETCHER, W. E.
GEE
HILL
HOBBS
HOGG
HUNT
KING, A.
KITCHING
KNOTT, J.P.
MADDISON
MILLER, J.P.
MOSS, F.
PETERS
PRIOR
RIGGALL, J.P.
RUSHBY
TAYLOR, J.
TAYLOR, R.
THICKETT
THORNTON
WHATE
WHITE
WILKIN
WOMERSLEY

And the MAYOR, ALDERMAN TATE, *ex-officio.*

Town Clerk :
JNO. W. JACKSON, Esq.

Deputy Town Clerk :
E. L. GRANGE, LL.D.

Borough Engineer :
H. G. WHYATT, M.I.C.E.

Deputy Engineer :
J. G. R. BAXTER.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health:
W. BULMER SIMPSON, M.B., D.P.H., Fell. Brit. Inst. Pub. Health, Fell. of the Society of Medical Officers of Health.

Chief Sanitary Inspector:
HENRY F. MOODY, Assoc. Royal San. Inst.*

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors:
JNO. G. WATSON, Assoc. Royal San. Inst.*
MATTHEW CHAPMAN, Mem. Royal San. Inst.*
J. J. TURNER, Assoc. Royal San. Inst.
CHRIS. KING, Cert. Royal San. Inst.

Lady Health Visitor:
Miss FRANCES A. CHASE.

Port Sanitary Inspector:
F. STOKES.

Assistant Port Sanitary Inspector:
R. MADELEY, Assoc. Royal San. Inst.*

Office Clerk:
H. T. HAY, Assoc. Royal San. Inst.

Junior Office Clerk:
T. E. DAVIDSON.

*Also hold Certificate of Royal San. Institute as an Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

CORPORATION SANATORIUM.

Medical Officer:
W. B. SIMPSON, M.B., D.P.H.

Matron:
Miss E. D. BOWES.

To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the County Borough of Grimsby.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

In compliance with the Regulations of the Local Government Board—Sanitary Officers (outside London) Order, 1910, I have the honour to present for your information and that of the Board, the Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year ended December 31st, 1914.

Article 14 of the above-cited order, under the head of " Duties of the Medical Officer of Health," states :—

> " He shall, as soon as practicable after the 31st day of December in " each year, make an annual Report to the Council up to the end of December, " on the sanitary circumstances, the sanitary administration, and the vital " statistics of the District."

On the whole the health of the Borough was satisfactory, no serious outbreak of infectious disease was recorded. The tables given will show that the death-rates for the various infectious diseases compare favourably with the statistics for England and Wales, and for the large towns.

The death-rate is slightly higher than in the preceding two years, but is on a par with the average rate recorded in the past ten years.

Infantile mortality was also higher than in 1913, due in great measure to the prevalence of dirarrhœal diseases in the autumn, and also to a severe outbreak of measles in the latter part of the year.

The continued comparative immunity from Enteric Fever is a very satisfactory feature, and is in marked contrast to the severe outbreaks experienced every autumn in past years.

Each year the work of the department increases, and with so much routine work to be done each day it becomes increasingly difficult to devote the time necessary to the compilation of the annual reports, and I have to apologise for the lateness of issue of the report for 1914.

I would again willingly tender my sincere thanks to the members of the various Committees for their consideration and valued assistance.

To the members of the staff of the Health Department, both Town and Port, as well as to those of the other Departments of the Corporation, I am much indebted for their unfailing courtesy and help in carrying on the work of the department.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

W. B. SIMPSON,
Medical Officer of Health.

PART I.

STATISTICAL.

Summary of Vital Statistics

For the Year ending December 31st, 1914.

Population of Borough, estimated to middle of 1914			78,670
Area in acres, including foreshore to level of low water			3,260
Density of Population (*i.e.*, number of persons per acre)			24·13
No. of Births	Males 1048 Females 1071	Total	2,119
Birth rate per thousand			26·93
,, ,,	England and Wales, 1914		23·80
,, ,,	Great Towns ,,		24·90
Deaths	Males 619 Females 548	Total	1167
Death rate per thousand		Total	14·83
,, ,,		Nett	14·65
,, ,,	England and Wales, 1914		14·00
,, ,,	95 Great Towns ,,		14·70
,, ,,	146 Smaller Towns, ,,		12·90
Zymotic death rate per thousand			1·84
Phthisis death rate per thousand			·86

INFANTILE MORTALITY :—

Total deaths of Infants under 1 year	278
Equal to a death rate per thousand births of	131
England and Wales	105
Great Towns	113

Population.

The population of the Borough is estimated by the Registrar General at the middle of 1914 to be 78,670.

This estimate is based on the assumption that the same rate of increase per unit of population has gone on each year since the last census (1911) as was ascertained to have taken place yearly during the previous intercensal period, 1901—11.

The estimated population in 1913 was 77,420, hence there is an assumed increase during the year of 1250. The natural increase in population—*i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths was 952, and the balance is the difference between the influx and the outflow of population, a change which is constantly in operation in all centres of industry.

Another method of estimating the number of inhabitants is by taking the number of occupied houses and multiplying this by the average number of persons per house as ascertained in the census enumeration.

At the census in 1911 the number of inhabited houses in the Borough was 16,460 with a population of 74,663, equal to a ratio of 4·53 persons per house.

A number of houses have been added each year, and on the 30th June, 1914, the number in the Borough is estimated to have been 17,262. This number multiplied by 4·53 gives an estimated population of 78,670.

It seems likely therefore that our population for the middle of 1914 is estimated at slightly over the actual number of inhabitants.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF GRIMSBY.

ESTIMATED POPULATION.

	Actual count at Census, April, 1901.		At June 30th each year.		Registrar-General's estimate at 30th June each year.
	Houses.	Population	Actual No. of Houses.	Estimated Population.	
1901	13,841	63,138	13,911	63,434	63,430
	This equals 4·56 persons per house.				
1902			14,295	65,185	64,596
1903			14,501	66,124	65,772
1904			14,741	67,218	66,958
1905			14,987	68,340	68,153
1906			15,303	69,781	69,359
1907			15,527	70,803	70,574
1908			15,734	71,747	71,800
1909			15,967	72,810	73,040
1910			16,399	74,779	74,283
	Actual count at Census, April, 1911				
	Houses.	Population.			
	16,462	74,663			
	No. of persons per house 4·53				
1911			16,523	74,849	74,950
1912			16,741	75,836	76,180
1913			17,003	77,023	77,420
1914			17,262	78,196	78,670

POPULATION OF WARDS AT CENSUS, 1911, AND ESTIMATED POPULATION AT JUNE 30th, 1914.

Locality	Humber	Welln.	Clee	N.E.	Weelsby	Wellow	Central	Hainton	Alex.	Vict.	S.W.	South	Total
Population at Census, 1911	8688	8797	6605	6994	5518	4290	6469	6301	7192	6741	3641	3423	74,659
Additional ..	2	3	150	6	62	10	1	—	—	—	54	7	291
At June 30th, 1911..	8690	8800	6755	7000	5580	4300	6470	6300	7190	6740	3695	3430	74,950
Additional ..	Nil	70	415	Nil	370	130	Nil	Nil	60	10	115	60	1,230
June 30th, 1912	8690	8870	7170	7000	5950	4430	6470	6300	7250	6750	3810	3490	76,180
Additional ..	Nil	Nil	310	Nil	480	140	Nil	Nil	230	Nil	80	Nil	1,240
June 30th, 1913	8690	8870	7480	7000	6430	4570	6470	6300	7480	6750	3890	3490	77,420
Additional ..	Nil	Nil	555	Nil	260	5	Nil	Nil	140	10	60	220	1,250
June 30th, 1914	8690	8870	8035	7000	6690	4575	6470	6300	7620	6760	3950	3710	78,670

Births.

During the year 1914 there were 2,119 births registered in the district, 1,048 being males and 1,071 females.

(This excess in female births over that of males is unusual, the normal ratio being about 103 males to 100 females.)

In accordance with the statistics of the country at large the birth rate in Grimsby continues to decline, that recorded in 1914 being the lowest yet experienced, amounting only to 26·93 as compared with 27·17 in 1913, and 27·25 in 1912. The difference is only very small, but the decline has been steady and persistent for a number of years. Ten years ago (1904) the birth rate per thousand of population was 29·71, while in the preceding decennial year (1894) the birth rate was 33·90 per thousand.

Compared with the birth rate for England and Wales that of Grimsby is considerably higher, thus :—

BIRTH RATES, 1914.	Per thousand of Population.
Grimsby	26·93
England and Wales	23·80
Great Towns	24·90

The following table shows the birth rate recorded in the Borough since 1890, along with the corresponding rate for England and Wales :—

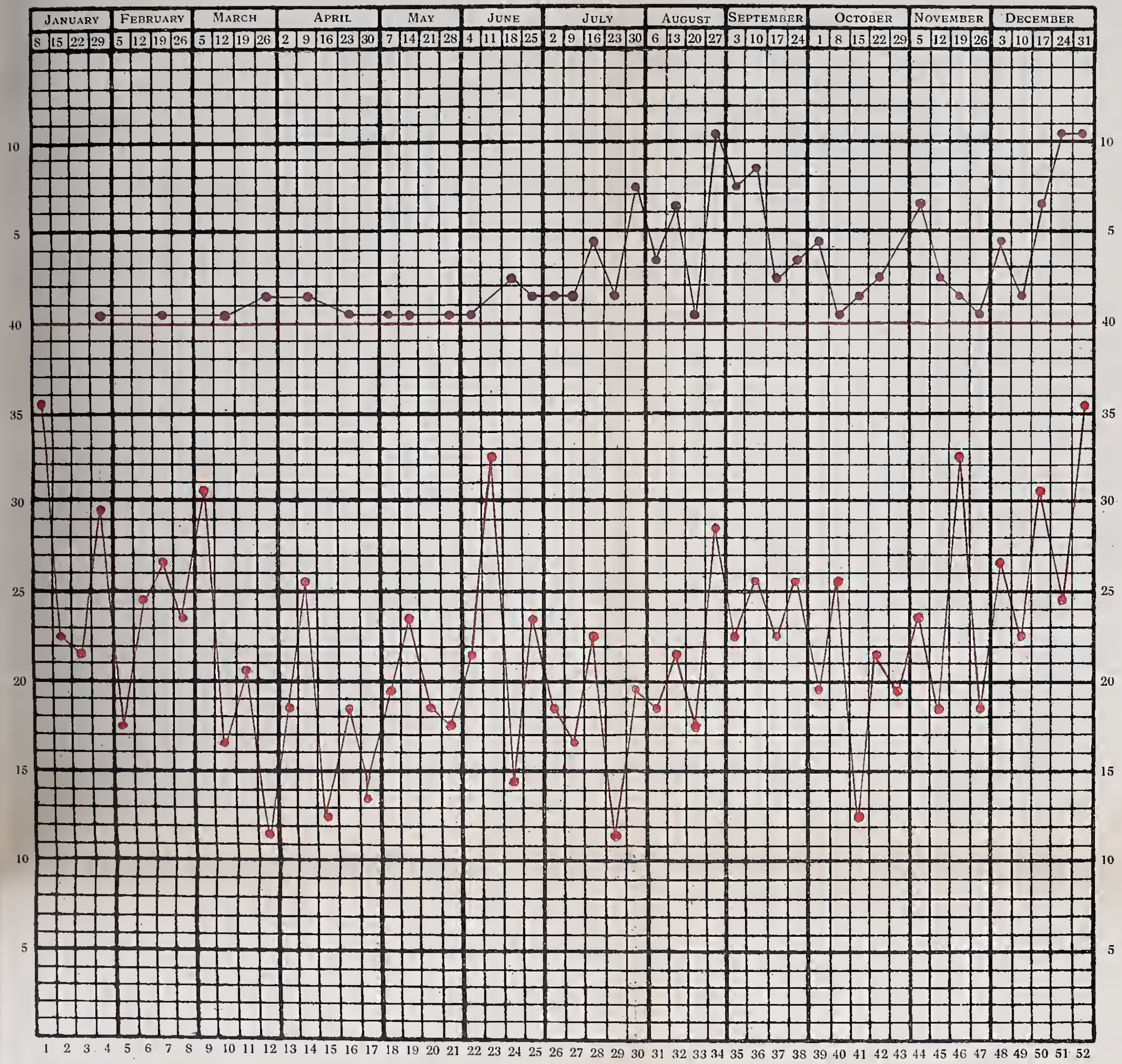
Year.	Number of Births.	Rate.	Birth Rate. England & Wales.
1890	1824	35·16	
1891	1775	34·21	
1892	1891	35·72	
1893	1959	36·27	
1894	1865	33·90	
1895	1989	35·51	30·4
1896	1895	33·24	29·7
1897	1895	32·42	29·7
1898	1896	30·25	29·4
1899	1937	30·17	29·3
1900	2048	31·06	28·9
1901	2048	32·43	28·5
1902	1972	30·74	28·6
1903	1879	28·86	28·4
1904	1960	29·71	27·9
1905	1980	29·55	27·2
1906	2069	29·82	27·0
1907	2119	29·75	26·3
1908	2303	32·06	26·5
1909	2204	30·17	25·6
1910	2086	28·08	24·8
1911	2128	28·39	24·4
1912	2076	27·25	23·8
1913	2104	27·17	23·9
1914	2119	26·93	23·8

											Zymotic Diseases.										All other Diseases.																					
LOCALITY.	At all Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards.		Smallpox	Scarlatina	Diphtheria & Croup	Typhoid Fever	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Diarrhœa	Rheumatic Fever	Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels	Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord	Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	Tuberculous Meningitis	Other Tuberculous Diseases	Bronchitis	Broncho-Pneumonia	Pneumonia (all other forms)	Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	Influenza	Convulsions	Congenital Debility and Premature Birth	Cancer	Appendicitis and Typhlitis	Cirrhosis of Liver.	Nephritis and Bright's Disease	Senile Decay	Violent Deaths	Suicides	Other defined Diseases.	TOTALS.	ALL AGES TOTALS.
Humber Ward	143	53	16	13	2	2	15	21	21	Under 5							12	2	18			2	1	1	6	3	7	5			4	14						1		6	82	143
										5 upwards										1	7	6	3			9	2	5	2				6		1	1	7	4	2	5	61	
Wellington Ward	126	32	6	9	4	4	21	22	28	Under 5							4	2	8			3			1	6	6	1	2		2	9	1					1		1	47	126
										5 upwards							1				21	9	8	1	1	3		2	2	1			6			1	9	1	1	12	79	
Clee Ward	71	26	3	1	2	4	8	15	12	Under 5								2	6						1	2			1			16						1		1	30	71
										5 upwards											5	9	7		1	2		1	1				4			1	2	1	1	6	41	
North-East Ward	97	24	5	5	3	5	13	24	18	Under 5							5	2	9								6				2	8								2	34	97
										5 upwards				1	1		2				14	8	4			4			2	1			2		2	4	3	8	2	5	63	
Weelsby Ward	55	13	1	3	1	1	6	14	16	Under 5								1	2			1			1		1				2	8						1			17	55
										5 upwards						1					5	2	3			2		4	1				11			2	4	1		2	38	
Wellow Ward	39	6	1	2	2	2	5	13	8	Under 5								1				2				1	2				1	2									9	39
										5 upwards											4	2	5			3		5	1	1			4		1	1	1			2	30	
Central Ward	99	28	5	5	4	6	8	23	20	Under 5							6	1	4		1					5	2		1		2	12								4	38	99
										5 upwards							1				11	12	6		1	11	1		1				7	1		2	4	2		1	61	
Hainton Ward	76	16	2	2	1	2	8	16	29	Under 5								1	5			1			1		3				2	6								1	20	76
										5 upwards			1						1		12	12				3		1					15	1			5	1		4	56	
Alexandra Ward	100	33	4	2	7	1	17	12	24	Under 5							2	3	7			1		1	1	3	4		1	1	3	9						1		2	39	100
										5 upwards											14	3	8	2		5		2	2	1			7	2		2	5	1		7	61	
Victoria Ward	100	26	7	8	4	3	12	21	19	Under 5							8	3	2			2		1	3		6				4	6						2		4	41	100
										5 upwards							2				8	6	6			3	2	3	1				10	1	3	1	3	3		7	59	
South-West Ward	45	13	3	1	2	2	5	4	15	Under 5									5			1					2	1				6								2	17	45
										5 upwards							1		1		2	4	3			4		2					4	1			4			2	28	
South Ward	28	2		3		3	2	7	11	Under 5							1			1						1						2									5	28
										5 upwards											5	3	1	1					1	1			5			1	2	1		2	23	
General District Hospital	66	5	4	1	5	10	21	16	4	Under 5									1					1			3	1										1		3	10	66
										5 upwards									1		4	4	1	1		1		4		1			3	4		2		9	1	20	56	
Corporation Isolation Hospital	11		1	1	3	2	3	1		Under 5			2																												2	11
										5 upwards		1	1	3			1					2		1																	9	
Workhouse	111	1		2		1	21	32	54	Under 5															1			1				1									3	111
										5 upwards											20	21	12			1		1	2				13		2	3	32			1	108	
Total under 5.	394	278	58	58						Under 5			2				38	18	67	1	1	13	1	4	15	21	42	9	5	1	22	99	1					8		26	394	1167
Total 5 upwards	773				40	48	165	241	279	5 upwards		1	2	4	1	1	8		3	1	132	103	67	6	3	51	5	30	16	6			97	10	9	21	81	32	7	76	773	
Total at all Ages	1167									At all ages		1	4	4	1	1	46	18	70	2	133	116	68	10	18	72	47	39	21	7	22	99	98	10	9	21	81	40	7	102	1167	
Deaths occurring within, but not belonging to the District.	63	3			2	6	21	13	18	Under 5																						2								1	3	63
										5 upwards											11	2	1			1		3	1				4	5		3	8	9	3	9	60	

CHART No. 1.

DEATH RETURNS, JANUARY 1st, to DECEMBER 31st, 1914 (inclusive).

The ***RED*** *Spots indicate the number of Deaths per week from all causes, the* ***VIOLET*** *Spots Zymotics.*



Illegitimate Births.

These numbered 130 in the past year, as compared with 141 in 1913, equal to a percentage of the whole number of births of 6·13.

In 1913 the percentage of illegitimate births was 6·7.

Deaths: The Mortality Rate in 1914.

The gross total of deaths recorded during the year was 1,167. Of this number 619 were of males and 548 of females. These constitute a crude death rate of 14·83 per thousand of the total population of the Borough.

In 1913 the total of deaths was 1,035 and the gross death rate 13·36 per thousand.

Of the total number of deaths registered in Grimsby during the year 63 were of non-residents, while during the same period there were registered in other districts the deaths of 49 persons who were residents of this town.

Hence the total of deaths of Grimsby residents was 1,153, and the nett death rate 14·65, compared with 13·42 in 1913.

The death rate for the past year therefore exceeds slightly that recorded in 1913, and corresponds almost exactly with the average for the preceding ten years, this being 14·60.

Standardised Death Rate.

By this is meant the number of deaths which would have presumably been recorded had the age and sex distribution of Grimsby's population been the same as that of England and Wales.

It happens, however, that the age and sex distribution of Grimsby's residents show a larger proportion of individuals belonging to the more favourable age-periods.

Hence the factor for correction is slightly in excess of the unit, namely, 1·0211.

By multiplying this into the nett death rate we arrive at a standardised rate of 14·94 per thousand per annum.

Ward Death Rates.

A table is appended showing the death rates recorded in the various ward districts into which the town is divided. This shows very considerable variations, the lowest (South Ward) having the low rate of 7·54, while the highest mortality in any district in the town was in the Humber Ward, the death rate in this ward being 16·45.

Annual Death Rate in the various Districts.

	H.	Welln.	Clee.	N.E.	Weels.	Wellow.	Cen.	Hain.	Alex.	Vict.	S.W.	S.
1907	17·80	16·60	9·38	17·24	9·40	12·18	16·70	10·18	14·90	16·25	13·20	8·70
1908	15·69	13·65	10·14	15·06	8·73	10·30	15·01	9·61	2·81	13·17	9·55	9·01
1909	14·30	16·33	9·83	15·00	8·52	8·64	9·97	10·32	8·39	14·10	10·59	7·45
1910	18·88	14·15	9·34	15·30	6·93	10·86	11·05	9·62	10·56	13·55	13·07	8·57
1911	12·31	13·52	9·91	15·85	7·34	10·69	16·22	10·95	10·84	16·61	15·96	9·91
1912	11·39	11·49	8·78	12·28	9·07	7·90	14·06	7·93	8·13	13·18	9·18	9·71
1913	13·00	12·73	7·48	14·42	4·82	6·56	12·05	11·74	10·69	12·59	12·33	7·44
1914	16·45	14·20	8·83	13·85	8·22	8·52	15·30	12·06	13·12	14·47	11·39	7·54

Seasonal Mortality: The Death Rate in the Separate Quarters of the Year.

As generally happens, the second quarter of the year—the months of April, May and June—shows the lowest rate of mortality, while the first and third quarters had an almost similar rate.

In the fourth quarter there was a steady high rate of mortality week by week, due in some measure to the long spell of damp, cold weather, causing a high incidence of chest affections. This is to some extent responsible for the increase in the total death rate for the year. In the corresponding three months of the previous year the rate of mortality was only 13·22 per thousand per annum.

The following table shows the total births and deaths registered in each of the four quarters of the year, together with the respective rates for each quarter :—

	Births.	Rates.	Deaths.	Rates.
Spring Quarter	493	25·06	294	14·94
Summer Quarter	552	28·06	266	13·52
Autumn Quarter	559	28·42	283	14·38
Winter Quarter	515	26·18	324	16·47
Annual	2119	26·93	1167	14·83

Inquests.

During the year 1914 an inquest was held by the Coroner for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of death of 87 persons, equal to 7·45 per cent. of the total number of deaths. 47 were of violent deaths, and 40 were found to be due to natural causes.

NATURAL CAUSES—

Diseases of the Heart and Vessels	14
Diseases of the Respiratory Organs	13
Various	13
	40

VIOLENT DEATHS—

Accidents	38
Suicides	7
Murders	2
	47

Deaths of Illegitimate Infants.

There were during the year 30 deaths of illegitimate children under the age of one year. As there were only 130 illegitimate births, the death rate of these, generally unwanted, children is very high, being at the rate of 230 per thousand, or nearly double that of legitimate infants.

In the large majority of instances the child has to be reared on the bottle, and apart from any actual neglect this fact emphasises in a very forcible manner how much greater chance of avoiding the many pitfalls of infant life a baby has when it is reared in the normal way than when it has to be artificially fed.

General Causes of Death.

Tables are appended showing the deaths from the principal diseases, together with the annual and quarterly death rates in the various Wards of the town separately.

The death rates in the various districts are also shown in relation to the density of the population in that district.

The deaths from Zymotic diseases are given separately, both of the notifiable and non-notifiable diseases.

Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.

Under this heading are included all the various diseases of the lungs, with the exception of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Of the general causes of death 179 were due to respiratory affections, giving a respiratory diseases death rate for the year of 2·27 per thousand of population as contrasted with 137 and a rate per thousand of 1·76 in the preceding year. This shows a considerably increased mortality from chest affections in the past year.

102 (50 in 1913) were in children under 5 years of age—a considerable increase on the number recorded in the previous year.

The highest rate of mortality from chest affections was in the Humber Ward area, with a total of 33 deaths and a rate per thousand of 3·79, while the lowest was in the South Ward with a total of 2 deaths, and a rate per thousand of ·53, followed closely by the Clee Ward with 7 deaths, and a rate of ·87.

Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels.

The number of deaths recorded as due to various affections of the circulatory system in 1914 was 133, equal to a rate per thousand of 1·69.

The highest rate was in the Wellington Ward area—21 deaths with a rate per thousand of 2·36. Singularly enough the adjoining area (Humber Ward) had only one-third the number of deaths (7 with a rate of ·80). The lowest rate was in the South-West Ward, where there were only 2 deaths and a rate of ·50.

Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord.

These consist chiefly of inflammatory diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord (non-tubercular) and degenerative diseases of the nervous system, various forms of Apoplexy, &c.

One hundred and sixteen deaths were attributed to one or other of these affections during the year, equal to a rate per thousand of population of 1·47, contrasted with a total of 95 in 1914, and a rate per thousand of 1·22.

Tubercular Diseases.

These are divided into two classes—the pulmonary and non-pulmonary.

There were altogether during the year 96 deaths ascribed to some form of tubercular disease.

The pulmonary form, commonly known as Phthisis (Consumption or Decline) gave rise to 68 deaths, equal to a Phthisis death rate of ·86, as contrasted with a total number of deaths from this cause of 59, and a rate per thousand of ·76 in 1913.

Other forms of Tuberculous disease (non-pulmonary) caused 28 deaths in 1914 as compared with 33 in the preceding year.

All forms of Tuberculosis therefore caused a death rate per thousand of 1·22 in 1914. In 1913 the corresponding rate was 1·18 per thousand.

A table is given showing the death rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and from all forms of Tubercular diseases for the past twenty years.

Table showing the death rate from Tubercular diseases during the last 22 years.

Year.	Tuberculosis (pulmonary).			Tuberculosis (all forms).		
	Grimsby. No. of deaths.	Rate per thousand of population.	England and Wales. Rate per thousand of population.	Grimsby. No of deaths.	Rate per thousand of population.	England and Wales. Rate per thousand of population.
1893	54	1·00	1·46	88	1·44	2·14
1894	75	1·36	1·38	111	2·01	1·97
1895	71	1·26	1·39	106	1·89	2·06
1896	92	1·61	1·30	129	2·26	1·89
1897	80	1·36	1·33	120	2·20	1·92
1898	75	1·20	1·31	108	1·74	1·91
1899	65	1·01	1·33	112	1·74	1·90
1900	72	1·09	1·33	94	1·42	1·90
1901	85	1·34	1·26	111	1·75	1·80
1902	90	1·40	1·23	117	1·82	1·74
1903	63	·96	1·20	92	1·41	1·74
1904	57	·86	1·23	98	1·48	1·77
1905	89	1·32	1·14	125	1·86	1·63
1906	76	1·09	1·15	115	1·65	1·64
1907	77	1·08	1·14	110	1·54	1·60
1908	84	1·16	1·11	126	1·75	1·58
1909	76	1·04	1·09	109	1·49	1·53
1910	96	1·29	1·01	123	1·65	1·43
1911	70	·93	1·08	109	1·45	1·46
1912	55	·72	1·01	80	1·05	1·34
1913	59	·73		92	1·18	
1914	68	·86		96	1·22	

Old Age Death Rate.

201 deaths were registered during 1914 of persons 70 years of age and upwards.

The numbers at the various age periods were as follows :—

Between 70 and 75 years	80
„ 75 and 80 „	51
„ 80 and 85 „	43
„ 85 and 90 „	19
„ 90 and 95 „	6
And 2 at 95 years of age	2
	201

This gives an old age death rate of 2·55 per thousand living, and 17·13 per cent. of the deaths registered during the year. Contrasted with a rate per thousand of 2·49 in 1913, and a percentage of the total deaths of 18·0 in the same period.

Cancer.

There is again to record a further rise in the rate of mortality from this disease, and I can but repeat what was stated in last year's report, namely, that the steadily increasing prevalence of malignant disease is a matter of the very gravest concern.

A glance at the table setting forth the deaths from cancerous diseases over a period of years will show that in the five years 1902–6 the average rate of deaths per annum was ·63, or only just under one-half that recorded in the past year, while in the quinquennial period, 1897—1901, the average rate per annum was ·49, equal to just over one-third of last year's total, which reached the high figure of 98, equal to a rate per annum of 1·24 and 8·4 per cent. of the deaths from all causes.

The following table shows the number of deaths with the annual rate per thousand of population over a series of years :—

Deaths from Cancer over a series of years.

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 living.		Year.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 living.	
1897	28	·47	Quinquen. Av. ·49.	1907	60	·84	Quinquen. Av. ·83.
1898	22	·35		1908	57	·79	
1899	22	·34		1909	69	1·05	
1900	40	·60		1910	57	·76	
1901	46	·72		1911	54	·72	
1902	44	·68	Quinquen. Av. ·63.	1912	68	·89	
1903	40	·61		1913	89	1·14	
1904	47	·71		1914	98	1·24	
1905	33	·49					
1906	45	·64					

AGES AT DEATH OF CASES OF CANCER.

Of the 98 deaths recorded in 1914—

1 was under 25 years of age.
16 were over 25 years and under 45 years.
38 were over 45 years and under 65 years.
43 were 65 years of age and upwards.

Forty were males and 58 were females.

No reliable remedy has yet been found for this distressing and fatal malady. Early removal is the only measure which holds out any prospect of permanent relief.

The increasing prevalence of the disease, its painful and hopelessly lingering nature, are surely characteristics such that no effort should be spared by scientists to find some means of combating the evil.

From various causes delay in seeking medical advice often leads to a fatal issue in cases otherwise favourable for removal. In most forms of Cancer pain is a late symptom, and if advice is not obtained before this becomes a prominent feature, removal of the affected part is not likely to be permanently successful.

With a view to encourage the public to seek medical advice early in cases presenting symptoms suspicious of commencing Cancer, it was decided by the Sanitary Committee to issue a small leaflet setting out in plain words a few of the symptoms of the more common forms in which the disease manifests itself Accordingly the subjoined circular was drawn up and distributed through the town. The discussion and subsequent action of the Committee arose out of a report by your Medical Officer on a paper which had been read at the Edinburgh Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health in July.

FACTS ABOUT CANCER.

The attention of the Health Committee has been drawn to the increasing number of deaths from Cancer, and likewise to the probability that many cases could be cured if treated early.

It is not suggested—nor is it the fact—that cancer is more prevalent in this Borough than in other parts of the country.

The object aimed at in issuing this pamphlet is to call attention to the necessity for *seeking medical advice early.* It is unfortunately a fact that early and complete removal of the diseased part is the ONLY REMEDY known to medical science at the present day in the great majority of cases of Cancer. It is likewise true that in many instances early operation has resulted in *complete and lasting cure.*

With a view to assisting the public in recognising the early symptoms of the disease the following information may be of some value :—

1. It is necessary to bear in mind that chonic irritation, such as that caused by decayed and jagged teeth, is a frequent cause of Cancer. The causative organism has not yet been discovered, though such is believed to exist.
2. Pain is not invariably a symptom of Cancer in the early (*i.e.* the curable) stage. This probably accounts for the frequent neglect to seek medical advice early enough to hold out a hope of permanent cure.
3. Any warty growth occurring on the lip of a man over 40 years of age is almost certainly of a cancerous nature. Early removal is likely to result in a complete cure.
4. Under similar circumstances any sore on the side of the tongue or inside the mouth should be viewed with suspicion, and immediate medical advice obtained.
5. Perhaps the three most common forms of cancer are (*a*) The Stomach, (*b*) the Breast, (*c*) the Uterus (womb). In all these cases the art of surgery has advanced to such an extent in recent years *that if taken early* complete removal of the diseased portion is a possible undertaking.

CANCER OF THE STOMACH.

The first symptoms associated with this form are those of chronic indigestion. Symptoms of so called "indigestion," especially if combined with occasional attacks of vomiting in the evening, occurring in a man past middle life, are at all times suspicious, and should not be neglected.

CANCER OF THE BREAST.

A medical man should be consulted at once as soon as any "lump," or tumour, no matter how small, is noticed in the breast. The diagnosis between an innocent and a malignant (cancerous) tumour is always difficult in the early stage, and an operation for removal is often the only means of solving the problem, the excised portion being subsequently subjected to microscopic examination. Blows on the breast or pressure from corsets are usually regarded as predisposing causes.

CANCER OF THE UTERUS.

This is not entirely confined to women who have been mothers, but is most frequent in them in consequence, probably, of injuries during childbirth.

Irregular losses, however slight, and more especially if such occur after the "Change of life," render it advisable to consult a medical man at once.

It is at this stage, and before pain has become a prominent symptom, that a complete cure is possible.

A WARNING.

Let it be clearly understood that there is no specific remedy for Cancer known to medical science the world over, and that all the vaunted specifics in the shape of Herbal remedies, Ointments, Salves, Caustics, and the like, are worse than useless.

They are foisted on an unsuspecting public by unscrupulous individuals for their own personal gain, and through their use thousands of lives have been sacrificed by leading to delay in removal of the diseased part while these ineffective so-called remedies are being tried.

Although it is not definitely known in what way Cancer is communicable, there are reasons for supposing that in certain circumstances this may be the case.

The most scrupulous rules of cleanliness should therefore be observed by those engaged in nursing the sick. All soiled linen should be either burnt or boiled in a disinfectant solution, and the rooms occupied by the patient frequently cleansed.

Application for disinfection (free of charge) should be made to the Offices of the Health Department, Victoria Street.

General Causes of Death.

I.—DISEASES OF HEART AND BLOOD VESSELS.

Locality..................	Humber	Welln.	Clee	N.E.	Weelsby	Wellow	Central	Hainton	Alex.	Vict.	S.W.	South	D.H.	Work-house	Total
Deaths under 5 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5 upwards	7	21	5	14	5	4	11	12	14	8	2	5	4	20	132
Total	7	21	5	14	5	4	12	12	14	8	2	5	4	20	133
Rate per 1,000 ...	·80	2·36	·62	2·00	·74	·87	1·85	1·90	1·83	1·18	·50	1·34	..	..	1·69

II.—DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND SPINAL CORD.

Locality	Humber	Welln.	Clee	N.E.	Weelsby	Wellow	Central	Hainton	Alex.	Victoria	S.W.	South	D.H.	Sana-torium.	Work house	Total.
Deaths under 5 ...	2	3	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	13
5 upwards	6	9	9	8	2	2	12	12	3	6	4	3	4	2	21	103
Total	8	12	9	8	3	4	12	13	4	8	5	3	4	2	21	116
Rate per 1,000 ...	·92	13·52	1·12	1·14	·44	·87	1·85	2·06	·52	1·18	1·26	·80	..	..	..	1·47

III.—PHTHISIS (PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS).

Locality	Humber	Welln.	Clee	N.E.	Weelsby	Wellow	Central	Hainton	Alex.	Vict.	S.W.	South	D.H.	Work-house	Total
Deaths under 5 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
5 upwards	3	8	7	4	3	5	6	..	8	6	3	1	1	12	67
Total	4	8	7	4	3	5	6	..	8	6	3	1	1	12	68
Rate per 1,000 ...	·46	·90	·87	·57	·44	1·09	·92	..	1·04	·88	·75	·29	..	..	·86

IV.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Locality	Humber	Welln.	Clee	N.E.	Weelsby	Wellow	Central	Hainton	Alex.	Vict.	S.W.	South	D.H.	Work-house	Total
Deaths under 5 ...	15	15	3	6	1	3	8	3	8	6	3	1	4	1	77
5 upwards	18	7	4	6	7	9	13	4	9	9	6	1	5	4	102
Total	33	22	7	12	8	12	21	7	17	15	9	2	9	5	179
Rate per 1,000 ...	3·79	2·48	·87	1·71	1·19	2·62	3·24	1·11	2·23	2·21	2·27	·53	..	..	2·27

Table 2.—The Annual and Quarterly Death Rates in each Ward.

LOCALITIES	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Annual
Humber Ward	12·42	14·26	16·11	23·01	16·45
Wellington Ward	13·09	13 07	13·07	16·68	14·20
Clee Ward	8·71	8·96	9·45	7·96	8·83
North-East Ward	14·27	9·71	16·57	14·85	13·85
Weelsby Ward	7·77	8·96	8·37	7·77	8·22
Wellow Ward	9·61	10·49	6·99	6·99	8·52
Central Ward	14·83	11·74	12·36	22·25	15·30
Hainton Ward	9·52	10·79	17·77	10·15	12·06
Alexandra Ward	17·84	9·97	13·12	11·54	13·12
Victoria Ward	14·79	11·24	11·83	21·30	14·79
South-West Ward	8·10	14·17	10·12	13·16	11·39
South Ward	10·78	11·85	3·23	4·31	7·54

TABLE 3.—Showing the Acreage, Population, Density, General and Zymotic Death Rates in each Ward.

				GENERAL DEATH RATE.						ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE.					
				Per Acre.			Per 1,000.			Per Acre.			Per 1,000.		
Wards	Acreage	Population	Density	Under 5	5 and upwards	Total	Under 5	5 and upwards	Total	Under 5	5 and upwards	Total	Under 5	5 and upwards	Total
Humber	251	8690	34·62	·32	·24	·56	9.43	7·01	16·45	·12	·003	·13	3·68	·11	3·79
Wellington ...	82	8870	108·17	·57	·96	1·53	5·29	8·90	14·20	·17	·01	·18	1·57	·11	1·69
Clee	369	8035	21·76	·08	·11	·19	3·73	5·10	8·83	·02	Nil	·02	·99	Nil	·99
North-East ...	296	7000	23·64	·11	·21	·32	4·85	9·00	13·85	·05	·01	·06	2·28	·57	2·85
Weelsby	276	6690	24·23	·06	·13	·19	2·54	5·68	8·22	·01	·003	·01	·44	·14	·59
Wellow	201	4575	22·76	·04	·14	·19	1·96	6·55	8·52	·004	Nil	·004	·21	Nil	·21
Central	89	6470	72·69	·42	·68	1·11	5·87	9·42	15·30	·12	·01	·13	1·70	·15	1·85
Hainton	117	6300	53·84	·17	·47	·64	3·17	8·88	12·06	·05	·01	·06	·95	·31	1·26
Alexandra.....	496	7620	15·36	·07	·12	·20	5·11	8·00	13·12	·02	Nil	·02	1·57	Nil	1·57
Victoria.......	128	6760	52·81	·32	·46	·78	6·06	8·72	14·79	·10	·01	·11	1·92	·29	2·21
South-West ...	83	3950	47·58	·20	·33	·54	4·30	7·08	11·39	·06	·02	·08	1·26	·50	1·77
South	872	3710	4·25	·005	·026	·032	1·34	6·19	7·54	·002	Nil	·002	·53	Nil	·53
Total	3260	78670	24·11	·12	·23	·35	5·00	9·82	14·83	·03	·004	·04	1·60	·24	1·84

Table 4. Vital Statistics of Separate Localities from 1907 to 1914 inclusive.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES	HUMBER.			WELLINGTON.			CLEE.			NORTH-EAST.			WEELSBY.			WELLOW.		
YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 yr.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Deaths at all ages	Deaths under 1 yr.
1907	7140	122	44	7490	124	54	5220	49	20	6320	109	26	5370	51	14	4760	58	11
1908	7390	116	44	7980	109	44	4930	50	23	6570	99	32	5380	47	14	4850	50	12
1909	6990	100	35	7470	122	49	5490	54	18	6600	99	33	5980	51	12	4860	42	7
1910	6990	132	52	7490	106	38	5990	56	22	6600	101	24	6200	43	10	4880	53	11
1911	8690	107	39	8800	119	46	6755	67	27	7000	111	37	5580	41	15	4300	46	14
1912	8690	99	30	8870	102	35	7170	63	18	7000	86	29	5950	54	12	4430	35	4
1913	8690	113	34	8870	113	37	7480	56	14	7000	101	25	6430	31	4	4570	30	5
1914	8690	143	53	8870	126	32	8035	71	26	7000	97	24	6690	55	13	4575	39	6
NAMES OF LOCALITIES.	CENTRAL.			HAINTON.			ALEXANDRA.			VICTORIA.			SOUTH-WEST.			SOUTH.		
1907	7100	119	49	7070	72	15	6890	103	26	6890	111	33	3180	42	14	3790	33	10
1908	7260	109	44	6970	67	11	7100	91	38	6680	88	25	3140	30	7	3550	32	7
1909	7420	74	24	7170	74	14	6910	58	18	7230	102	32	3210	34	7	3710	28	4
1910	7420	82	27	7170	69	11	6910	73	20	7230	98	24	3670	48	17	3730	32	5
1911	6470	105	35	6300	69	9	7190	78	27	6740	112	37	3695	59	27	3430	34	7
1912	6470	91	25	6300	50	6	7250	59	16	6750	89	24	3810	35	12	3490	34	3
1913	6470	78	32	6300	74	9	7480	80	18	6750	85	28	3890	48	14	3490	26	7
1914	6470	99	28	6300	76	16	7620	100	33	6760	100	26	3950	45	13	3710	28	2

Infantile Mortality.

Unlike the death rates from general causes, which are based on the number of deaths per thousand of the population, infant mortality is usually estimated on the relation of deaths of infants under one year of age to the number of births during the same period, and stated in rates per cent. or per thousand of the births registered during the year.

Births to the number of 2119 were registered during 1914, and the deaths of infants under one year of age totalled 278, equal to a rate per thousand births of 131. In the preceding year the total deaths of infants was 240 and the rate per thousand 114.

There is, therefore, a considerable increase in the rate of infant mortality over that recorded in 1913, and also in 1912, when the rate was the lowest on record, namely, 104 per thousand.

The average yearly rate for the five years 1910—14 is 126·8, which is considerably lower than that of the previous five years, 1905—9, namely, 152. How infant mortality in the Borough is steadily declining will be seen by the annexed table.

As to the cause of the increased fatality of infants in 1914, this is not difficult to explain, being almost entirely due to those two infectious diseases so fatal to young children—Whooping Cough and Measles. In 1913 there were only four deaths of infants from these two causes, while in 1914 there were no less than 16 due to Whooping Cough and 7 to measles. These alone are almost a measure of the increased mortality, and they, together with a higher total of deaths from Diarrhœal diseases, more than account for the increased mortality of infants in 1914.

Infantile Mortality over a series of years.

The following table gives the rate of mortality of infants under one year of age per thousand births, and the corresponding rate for each year in England and Wales collectively :—

Year.	No. of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 Births.		Rate per 1000 Births, England and Wales	Rate per 1000 of Population.
1890	337	185	Quinquennial Average 184		6·51
1891	285	160			5·49
1892	368	194			7·09
1893	454	231		159	8·40
1894	286	153		137	5·20
1895	422	212	Average 205	161	7·53
1896	293	154		148	5·14
1897	420	221		156	7·18
1898	419	223		161	6·75
1899	417	215		163	6·49
1900	395	193	Average 176	154	6·00
1901	379	185		151	6·00
1902	284	144		133	4·42
1903	321	170		132	4·93
1904	367	189		146	5·56
1905	348	175	Average 152	128	5·19
1906	366	176		133	5·27
1907	325	153		118	4·56
1908	314	136		121	4·37
1909	264	119		190	3·61
1910	275	131	Average 127	106	3·70
1911	328	154		130	4·37
1912	217	104		95	2·84
1913	240	114		109	3·09
1914	278	131		105	3·54

Infantile Mortality in Wards, 1914.

Wards..........	H.	Wlln.	Clee	N.E.	Weels.	Wellow	Cent.	Hain.	Alex.	Vict.	S.W.	South	San'm.	Total.
COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES.														
Diphtheria and Croup..........	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	7
Whooping Cough	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	16
DIARRHŒAL DISEASES.														
Diarrhœa	14	7	5	5	2	—	1	2	6	—	4	—	—	46
Enteritis	2	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	10
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro-Enteritis...............	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	4
WASTING DISEASES.														
Atrophy	5	4	9	4	2	—	2	3	4	—	2	—	—	35
Debility	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Marasmus	4	2	4	1	1	1	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	19
Premature Birth	5	2	3	4	4	—	7	3	4	4	2	3	—	41
Congenital Defects	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
TUBERCULAR DISEASES.														
Tubercular Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tubercular Peritonitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tubercular Diseases	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3
Erysipelas......................	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	4	2	—	2	1	1	1	2	3	4	—	—	—	20
Bronchitis	1	6	2	—	—	1	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	16
Broncho-Pneumonia	2	—	—	3	—	1	2	2	5	4	1	—	—	20
Pneumonia	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	5
Meningitis (not Tubercular)	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	6
Cancer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other defined Diseases	5	1	—	1	1	—	3	—	5	4	2	—	—	22
Total	54	31	28	24	13	6	28	15	38	25	13	3	..	278

Notification of Births Act.

Of the 2,119 births registered during the year 1,360 were notified to the Medical Officer of Health in accordance with the requirements of the Notification of Births Act.

This Act requires that " In the case of every child born in an area in which " this Act is adopted it shall be the duty of the father of the child, if he is actually " residing in the house where the birth takes place at the time of its occurrence, " and of any person in attendance upon the mother at the time of, or within six " hours after the birth, to give notice in writing of the birth to the Medical Officer " of Health of the district in which the child is born, in the manner provided by " this section."

Forms for the purpose of notification are supplied free of charge to all medical men and midwives practising in the district.

Visits are paid by the Health Visitor to the houses where births have occurred, in such cases as a visit is deemed advisable, in order to assist the mother in rearing the child, and give such advice respecting the health of the mother, the care of the breasts, the necessity of taking extra nourishment to maintain the supply of milk, and in every way to encourage and help mothers to rear the baby in the normal way.

Advice is also given on the management of the baby generally, and on the hygiene of the home.

In addition to the first visit to a home where a birth has been notified, re-visits are paid to such cases as appear to require extra care and attention. Parents are also advised to attend the Schools for Mothers where it appears that such attendance would be helpful to the mother in rearing her child.

The following is the report of the Health Visitor :—

Visits paid to newly notified cases	1572
Re-visits	658

Schools for Mothers and Babies' Welcome.

The value of these institutions is now so fully recognised that no apology is needed for referring in terms of praise to the good work being carried on by them. Meetings continue to be held weekly, and the attendance during the year has not only been maintained but augmented.

It has been felt for some time that for the West Marsh district, owing to the difficulty of access to the Albert Street centre, especially for mothers with perambulators, a separate centre should be established.

This has now become an accomplished fact, a centre having been opened in the Fellowship Hall.

As foreshadowed in my report last year the Government, in view of the excellent work being done by these and similar institutions, have introduced a scheme for aiding in the work.

The following circular, issued by the Local Government Board, will best illustrate the scope of the work embraced in the scheme.

MEMORANDUM.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

A complete scheme would comprise the following elements, each of which will, in this connection, be organised in its direct bearing on infantile health.

1. Arrangements for the local supervision of Midwives.

2. Arrangements for—

ANTE-NATAL.

(1) An Ante-natal Clinic for expectant mothers.

(2) The home visiting of expectant mothers.

(3) A Maternity Hospital or beds at a hospital, in which complicated cases of pregnancy can receive treatment.

3. Arrangements for—

NATAL.

(1) Such assistance as may be needed to ensure the mother having skilled and prompt attendance during confinement at home.

(2) The confinement of sick women, including women having contracted pelvis or suffering from any other condition involving danger to the mother or infant, at a hospital.

4. Arrangements for—

POST-NATAL.

(1) The treatment in a hospital of complications arising after parturition, whether in the mother or in the infant.

(2) The provision of systematic advice and treatment for infants at a Baby Clinic or Infant Dispensary.

(3) The continuance of these Clinics and Dispensaries, so as to be available for children up to the age when they are entered on a school register, *i.e.*, the register of a Public Elementary School, Nursery School, Crèche, Day Nursery, School for Mothers or other school.

(4) The systematic home visitation of infants and of children not on a school register as above defined.

Local Government Board,
Whitehall, S.W.
July, 1914.

The Zymotic Diseases.

Under this head are included the following diseases:—Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup), Typhoid Fever (including under this head continued and relapsing Fever), Measles, Whooping Cough and Diarrhœa.

The deaths recorded as due to any one of these diseases together form the Zymotic diseases death rate per thousand of the population.

The first four mentioned are notifiable under the Infectious Diseases Notification Act, while the latter three are non-notifiable infectious diseases.

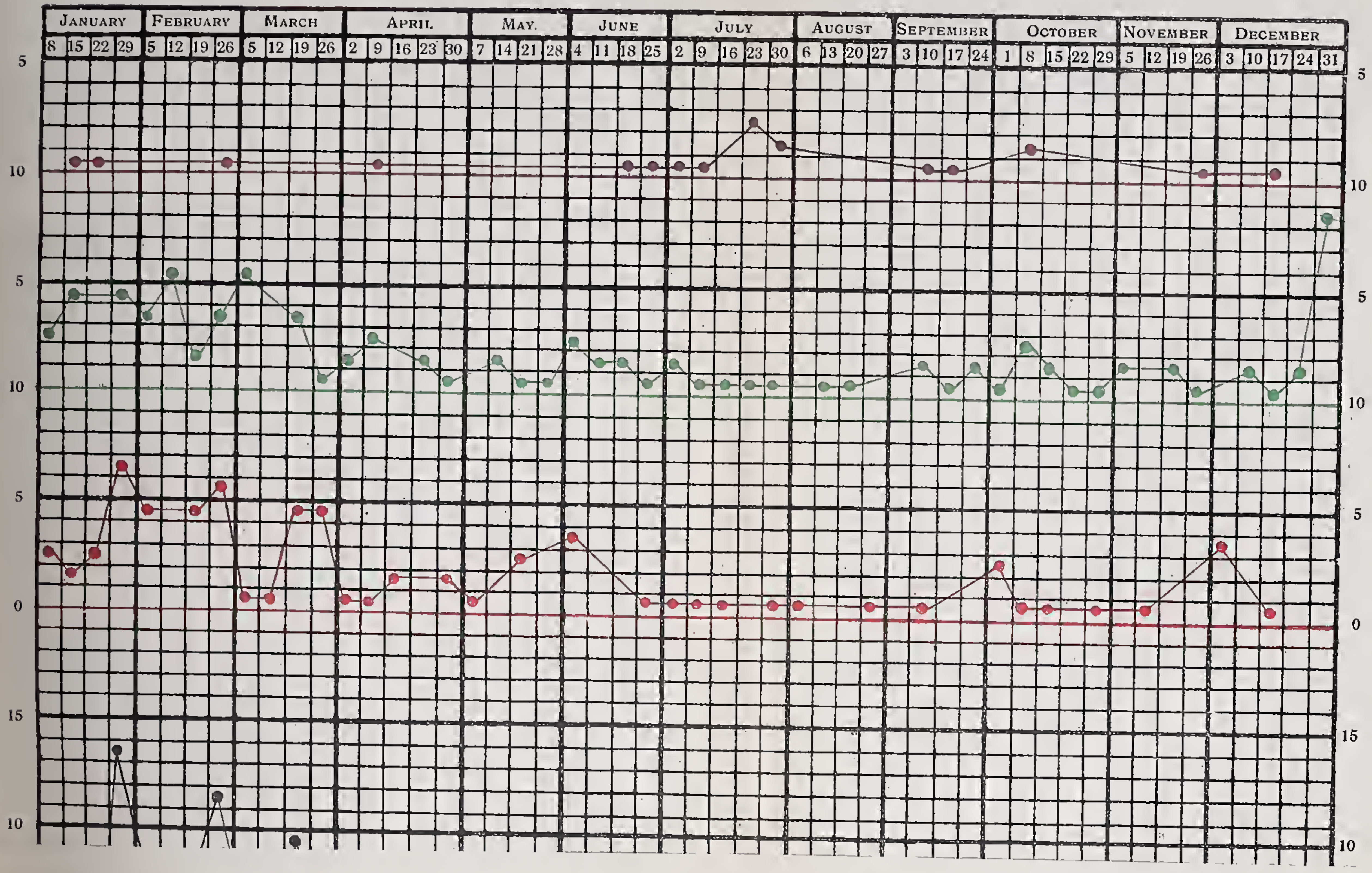
The following table shows at a glance the deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases registered as occurring in the Borough during the year 1914, compared with two preceding years:—

	1914	1913	1912
Smallpox	none	none	none
Scarlet Fever	1	none	5
Diphtheria	4	10	13
Enteric Fever	4	7	4
Measles	46	17	36
Whooping Cough	18	5	35
Diarrhœa (including Enteritis and Gastro-Enteritis)	70	59	19
Totals	143	98	112

The death rate from Zymotic diseases is therefore considerably higher than in either of the two preceding years, chiefly in consequence of the prevalence of Diarrhœa and Measles. The death rate per thousand from the seven principal Zymotic diseases was 1·84 as compared with 1·26 in 1913 and 1·47 in 1912.

CHART No. 2.

BLACK *Spots indicate the total Notifications each week during 1914.*
RED ,, ,, ,, ,, *Scarlet Fever Cases each week during 1914.*
GREEN ,, ,, ,, ,, *Diphtheria* ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
VIOLET ,, ,, ,, ,, *Enteric Fever* ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,



I. NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Measles.

During the winter of 1914-15 we experienced a widespread outbreak of Measles of an exceptionally severe and fatal type. The epidemic was at its height in the months of December and January, and it is well known that at this season of the year, owing to the frequency of lung complications, Measles is more than usually fatal, particularly in very young children.

Of the total of 46 deaths recorded during the year, 30 occurred in the month of December. The death rate per thousand from this disease for the year was ·58. In 1913 there were 17 deaths and a rate per thousand of ·21, and in 1912 36 deaths and a rate of ·47.

As has previously been pointed out Measles is most fatal in the early days of childhood. Twenty-two out of the 46 deaths were of children under two years of age and 38 were under the age of 5 years.

If the younger members of a family could be protected from attack, the deaths from Measles would be greatly diminished.

Whooping Cough.

This disease caused 18 deaths in 1914, equal to a mortality per thousand living of ·22, as compared with 5 deaths and a rate per thousand of ·06 in 1913, and a total of 35 deaths and a rate per thousand of ·46 during 1912.

As in the case of Measles this highly infectious disease, which is frequently looked upon as a trivial complaint, is most fatal in young infants, as is shown by the fact that 16 out of the total of 18 deaths were in children under one year of age.

The same remark applies to both Whooping Cough and Measles—they are not regarded by parents in the serious light which their highly fatal character warrants, and little attempt is made to isolate the patient, with the inevitable result that all the susceptible members of the family, those unprotected by a previous attack, fall victims to the disease.

Diarrhœa.

The autumn of 1914 was fine and dry, with the result that there was an increased prevalence of diarrhœal diseases and a high death rate from this cause amongst infants.

Altogether 70 deaths were recorded in 1914 as due to some form of diarrhœal disease (Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis and Diarrhœa), equal to a rate per thousand per annum of ·88. In the preceding year there were 59 deaths and a rate per thousand of ·47.

Of the 70 deaths no less than
60 were in infants under one year of age.
3 were between one and two years of age.
4 ,, ,, two and five years of age.
1 was between fifteen and twenty-five years of age.
2 were between forty-five and sixty-five years of age.

The Chief Medical Officer to the Local Government Board in a special report to that Board on "Infant and Child Mortality," makes the following observations :—

" The defects of sanitation which are most commonly associated with ex-
" cessive infant mortality come under one of the following heads. Commonly
" all occur in the same districts. These defects are most injurious when houses
" are closely packed, and there is insufficient perflation of air.

1. " Conservancy methods of disposal of excreta.

2. " Inefficient scavenging of domestic refuse, especially when there
" are fixed ashpits ; and still worse, inefficient scavenging when the contents
" of pail closets and privies have to be emptied.

3. " Roads and back streets, unpaved or not made up, and unpaved
" back yards of dwellings.

4. " The conditions prevailing in small tenements where arrangements
" for domestic cleanliness, including a convenient water supply, and for
" access to sanitary conveniences are unsatisfactory.

"The first three of these lead to dirtiness of the environment of the house.
" Following on this occurs the treading of dirt, often of fæcal origin, into the
" house, a lowering of the standard of domestic cleanliness and—what is perhaps
" worse—the disheartening of the overworked mother, who wearies in her house-
" pride, which is constantly being thwarted by the terrible condition of things
" outside the back door.

" Under the fourth heading there is the same lowering of domestic cleanli-
" ness, frequently associated with the retention of excretal matter in the tene-
" ment."

The causation of infant mortality in so far as this is due to diarrhœal diseases —and it has been shown already that the increased rate of mortality recorded in

1914 is very largely due to this factor—may be stated to be, to a very large extent, bound up in two main factors :—

1. Insanitary conditions in and around the dwelling.
2. Improper feeding of hand-reared infants, due to ignorance or carelessness, or to these combined.

The first of these leads to contamination of the milk by flies or dust, which may contain dried excretal matters, while the latter, in addition to favouring food contamination, tends to foster gastric disorders in the infant, which thus becomes an easy prey to the organisms of disease introduced through the medium of the milk.

Improvements in our methods of excrement disposal will most certainly diminish the death-rate from diarrhœal diseases, while the education of mothers in the rational feeding of infants will also help in a like direction.

II. NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

On the 5th February, 1914, the Local Government Board issued regulations under Sect. 130 of the Public Health Act, 1875, requiring the notification of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum in every sanitary area throughout England and Wales. These regulations came into force on the 1st of April, 1914.

There are now five diseases—Plague, Cerebro-spinal Fever, Poliomyelitis, Tuberculosis (all forms), and Ophthalmia Neonatorum—which are compulsorily notifiable throughout England and Wales, under regulations, in addition to the diseases enumerated in the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.

In 1914 the number of cases notified under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act was 220, distributed as follows :—

	1914	1913	1912
Smallpox	none	none	none
Scarlet Fever	77	171	190
Diphtheria	100	173	140
Enteric Fever	19	29	18
Erysipelas	23	24	32
Puerperal Fever	1	5	3
Totals	220	402	383

There were further notified under new regulations :—

Poliomyelitis	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	87
Other forms of Tuberculosis	33

Making a total of infectious cases notified of 346.

The number of cases notified under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act shows, therefore, a considerable diminution over that recorded in either of the two preceding years.

Scarlet Fever.

Since the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889, first came into operation, the number of cases reported in any one year has not been so small as in the past year.

Only 77 cases were notified as contrasted with 171 in 1913 and 190 in 1912. The nearest approach to last year's low total was in 1905, when there were only 96 cases notified in the year.

It would seem as though we had now reached low water mark of incidence of Scarlet Fever, and it may reasonably be anticipated, in the light of the past history of this disease, that in the next few years we may experience an increased prevalence of the disease, though possibly the current year may not show any very marked rise in the incidence rate.

The sickness rate per thousand of population was in 1914 ·97. In 1913 the rate was 2·2, while in 1912 it was 2·49.

In England and Wales during 1914 the sickness rate for Scarlet Fever was 4·47 per thousand, and the average of English County Boroughs 3·87.

Grimsby enjoyed the distinction of having the lowest rate among the County Boroughs with one exception—Stoke-on-Trent—which had a fractionally lower rate—·93.

As regards seasonal prevalence, the largest number of cases was in the first quarter of the year, when more than one-half of the year's total were notified. In the latter half of the year only 18 cases occurred.

The Weelsby Ward has the largest number of cases with a rate per thousand of 2·24, while the lowest was in the Central Ward with only ·30 per thousand.

In common with the experience of recent years the disease was of a very mild character, and only one death occurred.

The following table shows the rate of incidence of Scarlet Fever in the Borough since the Notification of Infectious Diseases came into operation :—

INCIDENCE OF SCARLET FEVER IN VARIOUS YEARS.

1 Year.	2 Estimated Population.	3 Total No. of cases Notified.	4 Attack Rate per 1,000 Population.	5 No. of Deaths Regd.	6 Mortality per 100 Cases Notified.	7 Mortality per 1,000 Population.	8 No. of cases treated in Sanatorium.	9 Percentage removed to Sanatorium.
1890	57,000	407	7·10	13	3·19	·23	—	—
1891	51,876	198	3·81	5	2·51	·09	—	—
1892	52,935	190	3·58	2	1·05	·03	3	1·57
1893	54,000	306	5·66	4	1·37	·07	5	1·63
1894	55,000	203	3·69	8	3·94	·14	10	4·92
1895	56,000	148	2·64	3	2·03	·05	12	8·10
1896	57,000	146	2·38	6	4·11	·10	13	8·90
1897	58,450	135	2·30	3	2·22	·05	47	34·81
1898	62,000	160	2·58	4	2·50	·06	31	19·37
1899	64,190	149	2·32	2	1·34	·03	10	6·71
1900	65,760	102	1·55	—	—	—	16	15·68
1901	63,138	202	3·19	1	·49	·01	51	25·24
1902	64,140	708	11·03	10	1·41	·15	156	22·30
1903	65,100	354	5·43	9	2·54	·13	128	36·15
1904	65,950	110	1·66	3	2·80	·04	54	49·09
1905	67,000	96	·43	—	—	—	44	45·83
1906	69,360	226	3·25	1	·44	·01	111	49·11
1907	71,220	537	7·54	11	2·04	·15	344	64·05
1908	71,800	283	3·94	5	1·75	·06	153	54·06
1909	73,040	136	1·86	1	·73	·01	96	70·58
1910	74,280	176	2·36	—	—	—	109	61·93
1911	74,950	237	3·16	1	·42	·01	155	65·40
1912	76,180	190	2·49	5	2·63	·06	128	67·36
1913	77,420	171	2·20	—	—	—	125	73·09
1914	78,670	77	·97	1	1·29	·01	59	76·62

SCARLATINA NOTIFICATIONS.

Wards.	H.	Welln.	Clee	N.E.	Weelsby	Wellow	Cent.	Haint.	Alex.	Vict.	S.W.	South	Total
March	3	3	—	4	6	1	1	3	8	4	4	6	43
June	—	—	3	—	6	3	1	1	—	1	—	1	16
September	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	9
December	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	3	2	—	—	9
Total	4	3	5	4	15	6	2	5	12	10	4	7	77
Rate per 1,000	·46	·33	·62	·57	2·24	·131	·30	·79	1·57	1·47	1·01	1·88	·97

DEATHS.

Wards	H.	Welln.	Clee	N.E.	Weelsby	Wellow	Cent.	Haint.	Alex.	Vict.	S.W.	South.	San.	Total
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Rate per 1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	·01

Diphtheria.

Exactly 100 cases of this disease were notified during the past year.

This is a considerable decline on the numbers recorded during recent years. In 1913 there were 173 cases, and in 1912 and 1911 140 cases in each year.

The sickness rate was 1·27 per thousand. In England and Wales the sickness rate was 1·61, and in the English County Boroughs 1·51, so that Grimsby compares favourably with both these in the incidence of this disease.

As with Scarlet Fever the seasonal prevalence was highest in the first quarter of the year. The lowest rate of prevalence was in the September quarter—July, August and September.

Comparing one district of the town with another we find the highest rate recorded in the Alexandra Ward with 2·36 per thousand, while the lowest was in the Victoria Ward with a rate of only ·59 per thousand.

Only four deaths occurred, equal to a mortality per thousand of ·05. With one exception—in 1910—this is the lowest mortality rate from Diphtheria yet recorded in the Borough.

Under the "Diphtheria Antitoxin Order, 1910," Antitoxin has been distributed free to medical men for use in necessitous cases. With the early and ample use of this curative serum there is no doubt that the mortality from this disease would be still further reduced.

Unfortunately, especially in quite young children, in whom Diphtheria is particularly fatal, the symptoms are apt to be misunderstood, with the result that medical aid is not obtained until it is too late for the serum to be effective. As it is, the deaths from this disease have been enormously reduced since the introduction of the Anti-diphtheria serum.

The amount of serum distributed at the expense of this Authority during the past year was 150,000 units.

The following table shows the rate of incidence of Diphtheria in the Borough over a series of years :—

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN VARIOUS YEARS.

1 Year.	2 Estimated Population.	3 Total No. of Cases Notified.	4 Attack Rate per 1,000 Population.	5 No. of Deaths Regd.	6 Mortality per 100 Cases Notified.	7 Mortality per 1,000 Population.	8 No. of Cases treated in Sanatorium.	9 Percentage removed to Sanatorium.
1890	57,000	7	—	13	—	·24	none	—
1891	51,876	10	—	5	—	·09	none	—
1892	52,935	5	—	3	—	·05	none	—
1893	54,000	121	2·24	29	23·96	·53	1	·82
1894	55,000	112	2·03	21	18·75	·38	2	1·78
1895	56,000	69	1·23	13	18·84	·23	2	2·89
1896	57,000	82	1·43	23	27·07	·40	1	1·21
1897	58,450	83	1·42	25	30·12	·42	12	14·45
1898	62,000	90	1·45	9	10·00	·14	—	—
1899	64,190	148	2·30	31	20·94	·48	3	2·02
1900	65,760	360	5·47	51	14·13	·77	76	21·11
1901	63,138	306	4·84	38	12·41	·60	97	31·69
1902	64,140	136	2·12	12	8·60	·18	30	22·00
1903	65,100	101	1·55	8	7·92	·12	28	27·72
1904	65,950	141	2·13	19	13·47	·28	51	36·60
1905	67,000	105	1·58	14	13·33	·20	33	32·07
1906	69,360	126	1·84	21	16·66	·25	47	37·60
1907	71,220	118	1·72	11	9·32	·22	60	50·84
1908	71,800	147	2·04	11	7·48	·15	62	42·17
1909	73,040	74	1·01	7	9·45	·09	31	41·89
1910	74,280	75	1·00	3	4·00	·04	41	54·66
1911	74,950	140	1·86	9	6·42	·12	71	50·71
1912	76,180	140	1·83	13	9·28	·17	104	74·28
1913	77,420	173	2·23	10	5·78	·12	111	64·16
1914	78,670	100	1·27	4	4·00	·05	76	76·00

DIPHTHERIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Wards	H.	Welln.	Clee	N.E.	Weelsby	Wellow	Cent.	Haint.	Alex.	Vict.	S.W.	South	Total
March	4	4	6	1	5	1	4	3	7	2	2	3	42
June	2	1	—	1	2	1	2	2	4	2	2	1	20
September	1	1	4	—	—	—	2	1	2	—	—	1	12
December	—	3	4	3	4	1	2	1	5	—	3	—	26
Total	7	9	14	5	11	3	10	7	18	4	7	5	100
Rate per 1,000	·80	1·01	1·74	·71	1·64	·65	1·54	1·11	2·36	·59	1·77	1·34	1·27

DEATHS.

Wards	H.	Welln.	Clee	N.E.	Weelsby	Wellow	Cent.	Haint.	Alex.	Vict.	S.W.	South	Sanatorium	Total
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	4
Rate per 1,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	·11	—	—	—	—	—	·05

Enteric Fever.

It is gratifying to note that the remarkable diminution in the incidence of this disease, which has been such a pleasing feature of this report for several years, is being maintained.

Last year's total of cases is not a record, but it only exceeds by one the lowest total of cases notified during any year. In the past year 19 cases were notified compared with 29 in 1913 and 18 in 1912.

The sickness rate therefore was only ·24 per thousand, which is precisely the rate recorded in both the whole of England and Wales and in the English County Boroughs.

When we remember that only five years ago there were 151 cases in the year, and that since notification of infectious diseases was inaugurated the number of cases recorded always ran into hundreds each year, and that Grimsby enjoyed the unenviable reputation of being one of the towns having the highest death rate from Enteric Fever in the Kingdom, there is reason to congratulate ourselves that the efforts which have been made, and the improvements which have already been effected in our methods of sewage disposal, have not been in vain.

As predicted a year or two ago Enteric Fever in the Borough has almost entirely lost its accustomed seasonal prevalence. Instead of the usual autumnal rise experienced each year in the months of August and September, in the past year there were only 8 cases reported during the quarter ending September 30th.

The death rate was rather high, four deaths being recorded, equal to a rate per thousand of ·05.

The Humber Ward as in former years had the highest rate of incidence with 4 cases and a rate per thousand of ·46. The North-East and South-West Wards had no cases.

The following table shows the rate of incidence of Enteric Fever over a series of years :—

INCIDENCE OF ENTERIC FEVER (INCLUDING RELAPSING AND CONTINUED FEVER) IN VARIOUS YEARS.

1 Year	2 Estimated Population	3 Total No, of cases Notified	4 Attack Rate per 1,000 Population	5 No. of Deaths Regd.	6 Mortality per 100 cases Notified	7 Mortality per 1,000 Population	8 No. of Cases treated in Sanatorium	9 Percentage removed to Sanatorium
1890	51,000	205	3·6	31	15·17	·54	2	·97
1891	51,876	183	3·52	21	11·36	·40	—	—
1892	52,935	128	2·41	23	17·96	·41	—	—
1893	54,000	368	6·81	54	14·67	1·00	—	—
1894	55,000	141	2·56	26	18·43	·47	—	—
1895	56,000	204	3·64	21	10·29	·37	5	2·45
1896	57,000	129	2·26	15	11·62	·26	4	3·10
1897	58,450	131	2·24	11	8·39	·18	6	4·58
1898	62,000	301	4·85	24	7·97	·38	24	7·97
1899	64,190	305	4·75	28	9·18	·43	—	—
1900	65,760	181	2·75	14	7·73	·21	41	22·65
1901	63,138	360	5·70	37	10·27	·58	97	26·94
1902	64,140	410	6·39	29	7·07	·45	74	18·04
1903	65,100	245	3·76	20	8·16	·30	91	37·14
1904	65,950	121	1·83	13	10·74	·19	58	47·93
1905	67,000	119	1·77	12	10·08	·17	50	42·01
1906	69,360	101	1·45	10	9·90	·14	47	46·53
1907	71,220	123	1·72	16	13·00	·22	53	43·08
1908	71,800	124	1·72	14	11·29	·19	55	44·35
1909	73,040	151	2·14	21	13·90	·28	89	58·94
1910	74,280	105	1·41	19	18·09	·25	73	69·52
1911	74,950	79	1·05	19	24·05	·25	49	62·02
1912	76,180	18	·23	4	22·22	·05	9	50·00
1913	77,420	29	·37	7	24·13	·09	19	65·51
1914	78,670	19	.24	4	21·05	·05	15	78·94

ENTERIC FEVER NOTIFICATIONS.

Wards..................	H.	Welln.	Clee	N.E.	Weelsby	Wellow	Cent.	Haint.	Alex.	Vict.	S.W.	South	Total
March....................	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3
June	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4
September	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	2	—	—	8
December	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4
Total	4	2	3	—	1	1	1	1	3	2	—	1	19
Rate per 1,000	·46	·22	·37	—	·14	·21	·15	·15	·39	·29	—	·26	·24

DEATHS.

Wards...............	H.	Welln.	Clee	N.E.	Weelsby	Wellow	Cent.	Haint.	Alex.	Vict.	S.W.	South	San.	Total
March..............	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
Rate per 1,000	—	—	—	·14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	·05

Erysipelas.

This disease is still retained on the list of notifiable infectious diseases, though for what reason is not quite evident. So far as my experience goes I have never at any time seen a second case occur in the same house.

Twenty-three cases were notified during the year, and one proved fatal, as contrasted with 24 cases in 1913 and 1 death and 32 with one death in 1912.

Puerperal Fever.

Only one case occurred in 1914 as contrasted with five with two deaths in 1913 and 3 with one death in 1912.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

No cases of this affection were notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis.

One case was notified in a child between one and two years of age.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

5 cases of this affection were notified during the year.

Midwives Act, 1902.

The midwives whose names appear in the list below intimated their intention to practice midwifery in the area of the Authority during the year 1914, in accordance with the requirements of the Act.

The majority of these, as will be observed by the description, are those known as " bona fide ", *i.e.*, they were admitted to the roll of the Central Midwives Board in virtue of their having been in practice prior to the passing of the Act, and not in virtue of their having passed the qualifying examination of the Board.

Some are amenable to instruction and are ready to adopt modern methods of practice, while others are less inclined to model their methods according to recognised aseptic standards. It is satisfactory to note that only one case of Puerperal Fever occurred in the town during 1914.

The Health Visitor pays frequent visits to midwives, inspects their accoutrements, and endeavours as far as possible to inculcate cleanly methods in practice, and advises as to precautions to be taken in order to avoid spread of infection by instruments, hands, or clothing.

List of Midwives who notified their intention to practice midwifery in the area of this Authority during 1914 :—

MIDWIVES IN PRACTICE DURING 1914.

1	Anderson, Emma	23 Alexandra Road, Grimsby, by Exam.
2	Butterfield, Minnie	43 St. Peter's Avenue, Cleethorpes, by Exam.
3	Baldock, Lucy	43 Glebe Road, Cleethorpes, by Exam.
4	Dobson, Annie	79 Rutland Street, Grimsby, *bona fide.*
5	East, Annie	17 Garden Street, Grimsby, *bona fide.*
6	Green, Miriam A.	15 Clayton Street, Grimsby, by Exam.
7	Guest, Annie	114 Albert Street, *bona fide.*
8	Hewitt, Maria	64 Bridge Street South, Grimsby, *bona fide.*
9	Johnson, Martha Frances	27 Park Street, Cleethorpes, *bona fide.*
10	King, Mary Eliza.	Union Infirmary, Grimsby, by Exam.
11	Miller, Hannah, E.C.M.J.	23 Alexandra Road, Grimsby, by Exam.
12	Manson, Eliza. Sinclair	Nursing Home, Hainton Avenue, Grimsby, by Exam.
13	Paddison, Betsy	24 Cobden Street, Grimsby, *bona fide.*
14	Peers, Emily	57 Hilda Street, Grimsby, *bona fide.*
15	Rands, Charlotte Ellen	Union Infirmary, Grimsby, by Exam.
16	Robinson, Lois	87 Wintringham Road, Grimsby, *bona fide.*
17	Sproston, Eva	87 Welholme Road, Grimsby, by Exam.
18	Williams, Edith Maud	Union Infirmary, Grimsby, by Exam.
19	Wells, Martha	39 Wollaston Road, Cleethorpes, *bona fide.*
20	Wakefield, Sarah Emma	41 Victor Street, Grimsby, *bona fide.*

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912.

These regulations, which came into operation on the 1st February, 1913, revoked all previous regulations, and for the first time made compulsory the notification to the Medical Officer of Health of all cases of Tuberculosis, both Pulmonary and other forms.

NOTIFICATION BY MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

Article V. of the new Regulations provides that :—

" Subject to the provisions of these Regulations every Medical Practitioner " (unless acting as a School Medical Inspector) attending on or called in to visit " any person (whether at an Institution or otherwise), shall, within forty-eight " hours after first becoming aware that such person is suffering from Tubercu-

" losis, make and sign a notification of the case in Form A, and shall transmit " the notification to the Medical Officer of Health for the district within which " the place of residence of the person is situate at the date of notification :

" Provided that a Medical Practitioner shall not notify a case of Tuberculosis " under this Article if he has reasonable grounds for believing that the case has " already been notified, either under this Order or under the previous Regulations " or otherwise, to the Medical Officer of Health for the District within which the " place of residence of the person is situate ;

" Provided further that if a notification is required in pursuance of this " Article in respect of an in-patient at an Institution, the notification shall be sent " to the Medical Officer of Health for the District in which the usual place of " residence of the patient is situate."

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, from the 4th January, 1914, to the 2nd January, 1915, there were altogether 125 notifications received.

Seven of these referred to cases which had already been notified, hence the number of cases notified during the year as suffering from one or other form of Tuberculosis was 118.

A School Medical Inspector, or the Medical Officer of Health of a County Borough, or other district, if acting as a School Medical Inspector, is required to notify on Form B all cases of Tuberculosis discovered in the course of inspection of children attending public elementary schools, whether or not these have been previously notified.

Under Form B 19 cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year.

Cases admitted to Sanatoria and Poor Law Institutions require to be notified on Form C. Twenty-four such were notified during the year.

The following (Local Government Board) table shows the age and sex distribution of the cases notified separated into pulmonary and non-pulmonary groups :—

L.G.B.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 4th January, 1914, to the 2nd January, 1915, in the County Borough of Grimsby.

	Notifications on Form **A.**													Notifications on Form **B.**					Number of Notifications on Form **C.**	
	Number of Primary Notifications.												Total Notifications on Form **A**	Number of Primary Notifications.				Total Notifications on Form **B**	Poor Law Institutions	Sanatoria
Age periods	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 & upwd	Total Primary Notifications		Undr 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Total Primary Notifications			
Pulmonary Males... ..	—	—	4	6	9	6	12	13	6	2	—	58	60	—	1	—	1	1	10	11
” Females ...	—	—	—	2	4	3	7	7	4	—	—	27	31	—	1	2	3	3	—	1
Non-Pulmonary Males	1	5	2	2	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	15	15	1	3	4	8	8	—	—
” ” Females	—	1	6	2	6	—	1	2	—	—	—	18	19	1	3	3	7	7	—	1
Col. (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)

TABLE SHOWING THE WARD DISTRIBUTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS FROM 1st JANUARY, 1914, to 31st DECEMBER, 1914.

NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED ON FORM A.

Wards	H.	Welln.	Clee	N.E.	Weelsby	Wellow	Cent.	Haint.	Alex.	Vict.	S.W.	South	Total
Pulmonary	8	13	8	7	6	1	8	2	16	8	6	3	86
Rate per 1,000	·92	1·46	·99	1·00	·89	·21	1·23	·31	2·09	1·18	1·51	·80	1·09

FORM A—*Continued.*

Wards	H.	Welln.	Clee	N.E.	Weelsby	Wellow	Cent.	Haint.	Alex.	Vict.	S.W.	South	Total
Non-Pulmonary.......	—	4	1	—	—	—	5	4	10	3	3	3	33
Rate per 1,000	—	·45	·12	—	—	—	·77	·63	1·31	·44	·75	·80	·41

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION.

As will be observed in the table there was in 1914 a considerable preponderance of males, the respective figures being 58 males to 27 females notified as suffering from the pulmonary form of Tuberculosis. In the previous year the numbers were practically equal—72 males and 73 females. It is difficult to account for this sudden variation, which may possibly disappear in future years. Certainly the majority of males are insured persons, and if found suffering from Tuberculosis there is a prospect of their being sent away to a Sanatorium, and this may perhaps account in some measure for more prompt notification.

HEREDITARY PRE-DISPOSITION.

The discovery of the causative organism of Tuberculosis changed at once our views on the subject of the causation of the disease.

Up to this time Consumption, or " decline," as it was frequently called, was looked upon as a purely hereditary disease. It is now known to be an infectious disease, sometimes of an acute form, running its course in a few weeks, but more often chronic, lasting for months or years. In this form the patient, unless certain precautions are faithfully carried out, is a serious menace to the health of the community.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE SPREAD OF INFECTION.

On the receipt of a notification of Pulmonary Tuberculosis a visit is paid to the house by the Medical Officer of Health or the Health Visitor, and careful enquiry made as to possible sources of infection.

The infectious nature of the malady is explained to the patient or his friends and the mode in which danger to the health of those living in the house may be avoided is fully gone into.

The necessity of a separate sleeping room, if possible, or at any rate a separate bed, is insisted upon, and widely opened windows advised, not only for the benefit of the patient, but likewise to safeguard the health of attendants.

A card of instructions showing in concise and easily comprehended phraseology the nature of the disease, the way in which infection is conveyed, and how best to avoid infecting others is left at the house.

Enquiry is also made as to the health of others in the house, and anyone presenting symptoms of possibly commencing Tuberculosis are advised to obtain medical advice without delay, as only in the very early stages does treatment offer a prospect of permanent arrest.

In those instances where a patient is being treated at home frequent re-visits are made with a view to encourage the patient and his friends to follow out a hygienic mode of life in order to prevent further spread of infection. Altogether 681 visits were paid by the Health Visitor to cases of Tuberculosis.

Institutional Treatment of Tuberculosis.

The Insurance Committee have already, under the powers granted them by the Insurance Act, made provision for the treatment, in residential institutions, of suitable cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurring amongst insured workers.

In the past year 34 cases were sent to Sanatoria for periods varying from three to six months.

The proposed Joint Sanatorium for Lincolnshire has not yet taken a concrete form. A scheme is however on foot whereby the treatment of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurring in the whole community, both insured and non-insured, will be undertaken by this Authority. The scheme provides also for a Tuberculosis dispensary as well as Hospital treatment for advanced cases.

At present the only means of obtaining treatment for non-insured persons and the dependants of the insured is through the good offices of the Board of Guardians.

A large number of Tuberculous patients, not being insured persons, have been sent to Sanatoria by the Board. In this way a considerable amount of good has been accomplished, and some excellent results obtained. Many of the patients were children who had been excluded from school by the Medical Officer.

In considering the question of the control and treatment of Tuberculosis I can but repeat what I have said before, on more occasions than one, that perhaps the most acutely felt need is for some provision to be made for the treatment of delicate school children. There are in the town a considerable number of children in an indifferent state of health and quite unfit to attend the ordinary school. What is required for these is the open-air (residential) school, where a very little teaching is combined with a liberal allowance of good food and abundant fresh air. I have long been of opinion that a considerable amount of the pulmonary disease which develops in later life would be entirely prevented by taking in hand these delicate emaciated children, thoroughly curing them, and sending them out to fight life's battles with a sound constitution.

As regards the results of Institutional treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis experience only goes to prove how important is the early recognition of the disease, so that without delay steps may be taken to put the patient under the best possible hygienic conditions favourable to recovery or arrest of the disease.

Where this is done the prospect of complete arrest is very promising, and should afford every encouragement to those who may be fearing to consult their medical man lest he should discover that they are the victims of a disease which has in the past been looked upon as one for which treatment was wholly unavailing. Many cases of Consumption, if taken in hand sufficiently early, are *curable.* In others a more or less *permanent arrest* is a result which may quite reasonably be looked for.

The present unsettled state of affairs in the country generally has materially interfered with the progress of the scheme whereby the treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis will be undertaken by the Council.

Once this is in operation, provision will be made for the appropriate treatment, either at a dispensary or in a sanatorium or hospital, of all cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, in the uninsured as well as the insured portion of the community. More direct supervision of contacts will be provided for, and energetic measures directed towards prevention of the disease, as well as the treatment of known cases.

L.G.B.

TABLE 1.—Vital Statistics of the whole District during 1914, and previous years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
			Nett.						Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
		Un-corrected Number.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1909	73,040	..	2204	30·17	988	13·52	39	23	264	119	972	13·30
1910	74,280	..	2086	28·08	1065	14·33	38	27	275	131	1054	14·18
1911	74,950	..	2128	28·39	1109	14·79	61	44	328	154	1092	14·56
1912	76,180	..	2076	27·25	953	12·50	38	46	217	104	961	12·61
1913	77,420	..	2104	27·17	1035	13·36	51	55	240	114	1039	13·42
1914	78,670	..	2119	26·93	1167	14·83	63	49	278	131	1153	14·65

Area of District in acres (land and inland water) } 3,260

Total population at all ages .. 74,659 } At Census of 1911
Total families or separate occupiers 16,457 }

TABLE 2.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1914.

Name of District—Grimsby.

L.G.B. No. of Cases notified. At Ages—Years.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	At all Ages.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	100	..	17	52	21	8	2	..
Erysipelas	23	..	..	..	1	9	9	4
Scarlet Fever ..	77	..	16	47	11	3	..	..
Enteric Fever ..	19	..	..	3	6	8	2	..
Puerperal Fever ..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Poliomyelitis ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	87	..	..	12	22	41	12	..
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	33	1	6	12	9	5	..	..
Totals ..	346	6	40	126	70	75	25	4

L.G.B.

TABLE 2a.—Total Cases Notified in each Locality.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	1 Hum.	2 Well.	3 Clee.	4 N.E.	5 Wlsby.	6 W'low	7 Cent.	8 Hain.	9 Alex.	10 Vict.	11 S.W.	12 South.	Total Cases removed to Hospital.
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	7	9	14	5	11	3	10	7	18	4	7	5	76
Erysipelas	4	3	3	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	4	3	5	4	15	6	2	5	12	10	4	7	59
Enteric Fever ..	4	2	3	..	1	1	1	1	3	2	..	1	15
Puerperal Fever ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	21	19	25	12	31	11	14	14	35	18	13	13	150

ISOLATION HOSPITAL—Name and Situation : The Sanatorium, Scartho
Total available Beds—84.
Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated—4.

L.G.B.

TABLE 2b.—No. of Cases removed to Hospital from each Locality.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
WARDS	Hum.	Well.	Clee	N.E.	Wlsby.	W'low.	Cent.	Hain.	Alex.	Vict.	S.W.	South	Outside District.	Total
Scarlatina ...	5	2	4	3	7	4	2	3	7	7	1	5	9	59
Diphtheria ..	3	8	8	4	8	1	8	5	8	2	6	6	9	76
Enteric Fever	3	1	2	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	..	1	1	15
Total ..	11	11	14	7	15	6	11	9	17	11	7	12	19	150

L.G.B.

TABLE 3.—Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1914.

NAME OF DISTRICT: GRIMSBY.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District.									Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "non-Residents" in Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Enteric Fever	4	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	3
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	46	7	15	16	8	..	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Whooping Cough	18	16	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria and Croup	4	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	3
Influenza	7	1	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	1
Erysipelas..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	68	..	..	1	8	18	30	10	1	13
Tuberculous Meningitis	10	..	3	1	3	2	1	..	..	3
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	18	3	5	7	..	3	..	..	..	1
Cancer, malignant disease ..	98	..	..	1	..	..	15	36	46	16
Rheumatic Fever	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Disease of Brain & Spinal Cord	116	6	4	3	3	1	18	45	36	27
Organic Heart Disease	133	1	..	..	2	4	16	58	52	24
Bronchitis..	72	16	2	3	..	1	6	18	26	2
Broncho-Pneumonia	47	20	15	7	2	..	1	1	1	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	39	4	3	2	3	..	15	8	4	7
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	21	4	..	1	..	..	6	9	1	2
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	70	60	3	4	..	1	..	2	..	2
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ..	10	..	..	..	2	2	4	2	..	4
Cirrhosis of Liver	9	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	2
Alcoholism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	21	..	..	..	..	1	3	9	8	5
Puerperal Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	99	98	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	40	3	2	3	4	4	11	9	4	10
Suicide	7	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	2	1
Other Defined Diseases	102	19	2	5	3	6	26	25	16	24
Convulsions	22	20	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senile Decay	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	80	32
Totals	1167	278	58	58	40	48	165	241	279	188

L.G.B.

TABLE 4.—Infant Mortality.

1914. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
ALL CAUSES										
Small-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	7
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	1	1	3	7	2	3	16
Diphtheria and Croup..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Meningitis (not Tuberculous) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	6
Convulsions	3	..	1	3	7	6	3	1	3	20
Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis	..	1	..	1	2	4	3	5	2	16
Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	2	..	2	..	1	..	1	4
Broncho Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	14	2	20
Other Respiratory Diseases ..	1	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	..	4
Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Diarrhœa	..	..	..	..	..	15	16	7	5	43
Enteritis	..	1	..	..	1	4	5	4	3	17
Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suffocation, overlaying	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital Malformations	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Premature Birth	32	3	3	2	40	1	..	..	..	41
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	12	6	3	5	26	14	10	3	3	56
Other Causes	4	2	4	1	11	2	3	3	2	21
Totals	53	13	14	14	94	54	53	43	34	278

Nett Births in the year—		Nett Deaths in the year of—	
Legitimate	1989	Legitimate Infants	248
Illegitimate	130	Illegitimate Infants	30

PART II.

GENERAL SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Means adopted for preventing the spread of Infectious Disease.

Notification of infectious disease now applies, under the various regulations, to the following diseases:—Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Erysipelas, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Poliomyelitis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and Tuberculosis (pulmonary and non-pulmonary).

The primary object of compulsory notification of infectious disease is to bring cases at once under the cognisance of the Public Health Authorities in order that steps may be taken immediately to prevent the spread of infection or as far as possible to limit its diffusion.

On the receipt of a notification of infectious disease from a medical man enquiries are set on foot with a view to the discovery of any possible source of the infection. Examination of the general sanitary condition of the house is also carried out, and in cases of Diphtheria and Enteric Fever an offer is made to smoke test the drains with the object of discovering any defects which may exist.

As regards the isolation of the patient there are two ways in which this may be accomplished—

(1). By isolating in a separate room in the patient's home.
(2). By removal to the Isolation Hospital.

In small houses, where there is a large family, any attempt to isolate a serious infectious disease is practically useless, and in such instances every effort is made to induce the patient, or in the case of a child, the parents, to have the patient removed to Hospital for isolation.

The question of the utility of Hospital isolation of Scarlet Fever, as well as of Diphtheria, has often been discussed and opponents of Hospital treatment point to the statistics of incidence and endeavour to show that it has not led to any lessening of the number of cases.

Whatever may be its effect on the course of an epidemic there is no doubt that it is greatly to the advantage of the patient to be treated in Hospital, as it is then possible for him or her to be out of doors and enjoying exercise and fresh air during convalescence instead of being confined during the whole period of infectiveness in one room.

To the overworked mother the relief from the strain of nursing and attendance on the sick child must be very considerable.

Disinfectants for use in the house, where a patient is being nursed at home, continue to be supplied by this Authority free of charge.

Special arrangements have to be made for dealing with the excreta in cases of Enteric Fever.

If the patient is to be kept at home and the house has a box privy this is removed and a temporary one substituted while the one originally in use is being cleansed and disinfected.

A sanitary pail is provided to receive all the dejecta of the patient. This is changed daily and the contents disposed of at the Corporation Destructor.

The question of the utility of house disinfection after cases of infectious disease was discussed in last year's report. It is still the custom to have bedding removed for disinfection and the room sprayed with disinfectant solution after recovery of the patient or after removal of the case to Hospital.

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

In view of the danger to the public health arising from the prevalence of rats in and around dwellings, the practice of offering a reward of 1d. per head for all rats brought to the Sanitary Offices has been continued during the past year.

Altogether 7,799 were accounted for during 1914.

Corporation Hospitals.

Ample accommodation has been provided for the isolation and treatment of cases of infectious disease. A general description of both the Smallpox Hospital, situated at Laceby, and the Sanatorium for general infectious diseases at Scartho, was included in the Annual Report for 1912.

SMALLPOX HOSPITAL, LACEBY.

No case of Smallpox having been notified in this Borough during the past year this Hospital has not been in use. The last case was discharged in January, 1911.

A caretaker and his wife reside on the premises and keep the institution in a state of preparedness for the admission of a case of Smallpox. The annex, in which a number of contacts can be accommodated during the incubation period, is also kept in readiness for occupation.

Only 65 cases of Smallpox were notified in the whole of England and Wales during the year 1914, and only 90 in the previous year. Indeed, for some years there has been very little Smallpox in the country. In view, however, of the steady decline of the practice of vaccination as a preventive measure it is quite likely that before long an epidemic may arise and the intensely infectious character of the disease makes it absolutely essential that arrangements for the immediate isolation of a case should be in existence.

The following particulars respecting vaccination, kindly supplied by the vaccination officer (Mr. Padfield), illustrate only too graphically how seriously this prophylactic against Smallpox is being neglected at the present :—

VACCINATION RETURNS: GRIMSBY UNION.

1907	Successful Vaccinations	2261
	Exemptions	264
1908	Successful Vaccinations	2230
	Exemptions	811
1909	Successful Vaccinations	2044
	Exemptions	992
1910	Successful Vaccinations	1589
	Exemptions	1228
1911	Successful Vaccinations	1485
	Exemptions	1316
1912	Successful Vaccinations	1312
	Exemptions	1495
1913	Successful Vaccinations	1280
	Exemptions	1551
1914	Successful Vaccinations	1083
	Exemptions	1572

SANATORIUM, SCARTHO.

This Hospital, designed for the purpose of providing isolation and treatment of the ordinary infectious diseases, is situated near to the village of Scartho, and is about 3 miles distant from the town.

A short description of the buildings was included in the Annual Report for 1912.

The accommodation provided is as follows:—

Scarlet Fever	40 beds.
Diphtheria	16 ,,
Enteric Fever	24 ,,
Observation Block	4 ,,

On the outbreak of war, and the consequent mobilisation of troops, a large number of whom were located in the district, arrangements were entered into with the Military Authorities to treat cases of infectious disease arising amongst the soldiers in the Isolation Hospital at Scartho. Fortunately the number of beds required for the isolation of cases amongst the civilian population was very small, and no difficulty arose in providing all the accommodation required for Military cases.

WORK OF THE INSTITUTION DURING THE YEAR.

A tabular statement is appended showing the number of admissions and discharges of the different diseases for each month of the year separately.

The total number of cases admitted to the Hospital during 1914 was 251, as compared with 307 in 1913 and 216 in 1912. The decrease in admissions over the previous years was chiefly due to a fall in the admissions of Scarlet Fever.

The total number of cases discharged was 243, and there remained under treatment at the end of the year 40 patients—20 Scarlet Fever, 13 Diphtheria, 2 Enteric Fever and 5 " others."

There were altogether 11 deaths—one from Scarlet Fever, 3 from Diphtheria. Five of the cases admitted as Enteric Fever proved fatal. Three of these were found to be suffering from some disease other than that for which they were admitted.

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of admissions on account of Scarlet Fever was relatively small compared with recent years. Only seventy-nine cases altogether came under treatment as contrasted with 127 in 1913 and 129 in 1912.

On the whole the cases were of a mild character, and only one death occurred, equal to a case fatality of 1·27 per cent.

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of admissions of this disease was also slightly lower than the two preceding years. Altogether 89 cases were admitted as contrasted with 112 in 1913 and 105 in 1912.

Only three cases proved fatal, equal to a case fatality of 3·37. Thus the mortality rate per cent. is lower than that recorded in either of the preceding years, being 4·46 per cent. in 1913 and 11·42 in 1912.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Eighteen patients were admitted as suffering from Enteric Fever, compared with 19 in 1913 and only 9 in 1912.

Of this number five proved fatal, equal to a case fatality of 26·31 per cent. At least 3 of the deaths were due to diseases other than that for which the patient was admitted, so that the fatality of Enteric Fever cases proper would be more correctly stated as 12·5 per cent.

ITEMS.

The average daily number of cases in the Hospital was 26.

The highest number on any one day was 46 on January 20th and December 23rd.

The lowest number on any one day was 10 on August 23rd and September 24th and 25th.

The corresponding figures for 1913 were 47 and 15 respectively.

The total number of days spent by patients in the Hospital was 8,786, being an average of 35 days per patient.

Scarlet Fever cases averaged 41·95 days per patient.

Diphtheria cases averaged 34·27 days per patient.

Enteric Fever cases 35·83 days per patient.

SCARTHO SANATORIUM.

Table of Admissions and Discharges for Year ending December 31st, 1914.

	ADMITTED.					DISCHARGED.					DIED.				
	Scarlet Fever.	Diph-theria.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Others.	Total.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph-theria.	Typhoid.	Others.	Total.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph-theria.	Typhoid.	Others.	Total.
JANUARY. ..	10	12	1	1	24	17	14	..	1	32	..	..	..	..	..
FEBRUARY ..	7	13	1	1	22	3	13	2	1	19	..	..	..	..	..
MARCH	11	6	..	..	17	12	13	3	1	29	..	..	..	..	..
APRIL	2	3	1	4	10	11	8	1	1	21	..	..	1	..	1
MAY	8	4	..	4	16	6	2	..	3	11	..	..	..	1	1
JUNE	3	6	2	3	14	3	5	..	4	12	..	..	1	..	1
JULY	4	5	4	11	24	6	4	..	4	14	..	..	..	..	..
AUGUST	1	4	..	4	9	6	7	..	9	22	..	1	1	..	2
SEPTEMBER	3	5	4	6	18	3	3	5	8	19	..	..	1	..	1
OCTOBER ..	3	9	2	16	30	1	3	1	4	9	..	1	..	1	2
NOVEMBER	10	8	1	10	29	2	8	2	13	25	1	..	..	..	1
DECEMBER..	18	14	2	4	38	9	10	1	10	30	..	1	1	..	2
TOTAL	80	89	18	64	251	79	90	15	59	243	1	3	5	2	11

Methods of Sewage Disposal.

There are still in existence in the Borough two methods of sewage disposal —water carriage and what is known locally as the " privy box " system.

None of the so-called " privy-middens " remain, the last of these having been abolished for a considerable time. Both these and the " privy-boxes " are now regarded as out-of-date and quite inefficient from a health standpoint so far as crowded urban areas are concerned. However carefully and regularly the scavenging is attended to they are altogether inadequate to the attainment of a high standard of cleanliness and healthy living.

WATER CARRIAGE is at the present day the only known method of sewage disposal which meets the requirements of large urban areas. For such the " conservancy " system, so-called, has had its day. It has been tried and found wanting.

For a number of years now only w.c.'s with overhead flushing tanks have been provided in all new properties. A few houses in the town have w.c.'s of the type known as " hand-flushed."

BOX PRIVIES.

These consist of a box hole, with seat and " riser," containing a loosely fitting box which can be drawn out for emptying either by removing the riser or through a door at the end.

The boxes are scavenged weekly by taking out the box and emptying the contents into a cart. The nightsoil is then taken to the depot, where it is placed in railway tracks or it is carted direct on to land.

The work of conversion of box privies to water carriage has been hindered by the outbreak of war, so that only 428 were replaced by w.c.'s during the past year, leaving just over 4,000 still to be dealt with.

In a matter so intimately bound up with the health of the community, and particularly with the health of infants, it is of the utmost importance that the work of conversion should proceed unabated. The results will be seen in a diminution of the rate of infant mortality arising from diarrhœal diseases and in the gradual elimination of Enteric Fever from the town.

Disposal of Dry Refuse.

The scavenging of privy boxes as well as that of dry refuse is under the superintendence of the Borough Engineer, and is carried out entirely by the Corporation workmen.

Complaints of neglect to empty dustbins are only occasionally received, and these are handed on to the Engineer's department for attention.

In the case of houses with box privies, dry ashes and other household refuse are placed in the box. In properties having w.c.'s a galvanized iron bin with a properly fitting lid is provided for storing refuse, which can be emptied direct into carts for conveyance to the destructor.

Given certain conditions these appear to be quite satisfactory. In order that they shall not become a nuisance and a breeding ground for flies it is necessary :—

1. That the lid is kept properly fitted so as to prevent entrance of flies.
2. That the contents be kept as dry as possible.

Water Supply of the Borough.

This is in the hands of a private Company, who maintain a continuous supply.

The water is obtained from the chalk strata by borings. Hence it is of a quality known as "hard."

This hardness, being almost entirely of the "temporary" character, is very considerably reduced by boiling, with the result that kettles, kitchen boilers and pipes are quickly "furred" up.

The Borough Analyst supplies the following figures :—

Total hardness	17·22 degrees.
Permanent hardness	5·43 ,,
Temporary hardness	11·79 ,,

(One degree of hardness represents 1 part per 100,000 of $CaCO_3$).

A chemical and a bacteriological examination of the water supply is made once each quarter, a sample for the purpose being obtained from any convenient tap.

A few houses in the Borough are supplied by pumps connected with a bore. Occasional analyses are made of these to ascertain their freedom from contamination.

On all occasions the analyses of the town's water supply have shown this to be of a high degree of purity from a potable standpoint.

Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910.

As a result of the depletion of our staff we have not been able to give quite the same attention to the routine inspection of houses (House-to-House inspection), and also to that of the inspection of houses under the Housing and Town Planning Regulations as in previous years.

A large number of defects have been found to exist in properties inspected and such have in great part been remedied without having recourse to the issue of closing orders.

Only one closing order was issued, and this still remains in force. There are in Grimsby very few houses of the type known as "back-to-back," and there are no underground sleeping places in the town.

Unfortunately it is a common practice for the tenant of a through four or six-roomed house to let off the front room of the house to another tenant. The communicating door is barred, with the result that back-to-back tenements are created and the tenant of the single room is shut off from any ready access to water and sanitary convenience.

Apart from actual overcrowding there appears to be no remedy for this condition, which is of the tenant's own making.

The following statement shows the work done under the Act for the year ending March 31st, 1915 :—

HOUSING, TOWN PLANNING, &c., ACT, 1909.

Name of Local Authority—Grimsby Town Council.

STATEMENT in regard to the operation within the District of the above-named Local Authority during the year ended the 31st March, 1915, of Sections 14 and 15 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1909, and the action taken by the Local Authority under the last-mentioned Section.

1. Estimated number of houses in the District of the Local Authority on 31st March, 1915	17599
2. Estimated number of houses in the District on 31st March, 1915, within the limit of rent applicable to the District under Section 14	15088
4. Number of houses in respect of which notices were given by the Local Authority under Section 15 (3)—	
(*a*) Prior to the 1st April, 1914, in respect of which the notices remained undisposed of at that date (See paragraph 9 of Return to 31st March, 1914)	34
(*b*) During the year ended 31st March, 1915	313
5. Number of the houses referred to in paragraph 4 in respect of which at 31st March, 1915, the landlords had elected under Section 15 (4) to close the houses for human habitation	1
6. Number of houses in respect of which at 31st March, 1915, the notices referred to in paragraph 4 had been complied with by the landlords to an extent accepted by the Local Authority as making the houses reasonably fit for human habitation	126

9. Number of the houses referred to in paragraph 4 in respect of which the notices remained undisposed of at 31st March, 1915, **that is to say, the total number in paragraph 4 less the numbers in paragraphs 5 to 8** 221

Licensed Slaughterhouses.

The importance of a pure and wholesome supply of meat is perhaps not sufficiently appreciated by the public. Merely decomposing flesh meat will be readily detected by the consumer, but the effects of eating diseased meat may not be at once apparent, and yet may be disastrous in its results.

With a large number of Slaughterhouses to supervise it is difficult to give to each the supervision which is desirable. Inspection must of necessity, with a limited staff, be somewhat irregular. For reasons which will be apparent a *regular* system of visits is not aimed at, but rather that these shall be as unexpected as possible.

An account of the visits paid to Slaughterhouses and the work done in conformity with the byelaws regulating them will be found in the report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, as well as a list of the diseased carcases forfeited by butchers during the year.

The Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations.

These regulations are intended to control the addition of preservatives to Milk and Cream.

Concisely it may be said that they prohibit the addition of any preservative whatever to milk, or to cream containing less than 35 per cent. of milk fat.

The preservatives which may be added to cream containing more than 35 per cent. of milk fat are defined, and the regulations also prescribe that cream to which such preservative is added shall be described as " preserved cream," and shall be labelled in such manner as to indicate that the amount of preservative added does not exceed the proportion stated on the label.

The main clauses of the milk and cream regulations were set out in last year's report.

Six samples of cream have been taken during the year, as shown in the following report, which was furnished separately to the Local Government Board.

In both cases where " preserved cream " had been sold without the required notice the vendors pleaded ignorance of the regulations, and expressed their readiness to comply therewith once this was pointed out to them.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF GRIMSBY.

Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912.

Report for the year ended 31st December, 1914.

I.—*Milk, and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.*

	(*a*) Number of Samples examined for the presence of preservatives.	(*b*) Number in which a preservative was reported to be present.
MILK	227 All Milk samples are examined for preservatives. In this case the Vendor was cautioned, by order of the Sanitary Authority, and subsequent samples were satisfactory.	1 Certified to contain 104·7 grains per gallon.
CREAM	2 Sold without notification The Vendors were cautioned, and promptly provided the requisite labels.	Analysis showed (1) 15·6 grains Boric Acid per lb. Milk Fat 44·5 per cent. (2) 15·61 grains Boric Acid per lb. Milk Fat 38·43 per cent.

II.—*Cream (sold as Preserved Cream), and duly Labelled*—4

ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1914, for the County Borough of Grimsby, on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES and HOMEWORK.

1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces,

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Inspections.	Number of Written Notices.	Number of Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	18	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	419	—	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)—			
Bakehouses	108	18	Nil
Offensive Trades	180	—	—
Fish Curers	398	—	—
Total	1123	18	..

2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.		Number of Defects. Found.	Number of Defects. Remedied.
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—			
Want of ventilation		1	1
Other nuisances		59	59
Sanitary accommodation	insufficient	1	1
	unsuitable or defective	43	43
	not separate for sexes	2	2
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—			
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101)		None in Grimsby	
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)		22	22
Total		128	128

3. Home Work.

Nature of Work.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.									OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTION, 109, 110.		
	Lists received from Employers.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.	Prosecutions.		Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.				Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send list.						
	Lists.	Outworkers. Con-tractors.	Outworkers. Work-men.	Lists.	Outworkers. Con-tractors.	Outworkers. Work-men.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Wearing Apparel— (1) making, &c. (2) cleaning & washing	74	30	135	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture and upholstery	8	5	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nets other than wire nets	..	..	..	6	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pea-picking	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	82	35	152	9	1	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

4. Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number
Workshops (excluding outworkers)	648
Outworkers premises	151
Bakehouses	97
Fish Curers	54
Offensive Trades premises	20
Total number of Workshops on Register	970

5. Other Matters.

Class.	Number
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 133, 1901)	3

There are no underground Bakehouses in the Borough.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W B Simpson.

Medical Officer of Health.

GREAT GRIMSBY

PORT SANITARY AUTHORITY.

REPORT for Year ended December 31*st*, 1914.

To the Chairman and Members of the Port Sanitary Authority.

Sir and Gentlemen,

In accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Board I have pleasure in presenting for your information and that of the Board the Annual Report on the Health of the Port and the work of the Port Sanitary Department of the Authority for the year ended December 31st, 1914.

Article XIX. (13) of the General Order of the Local Government Board dated December 21st, 1910, under the head of "Duties of Medical Officers of Health," states:—"He shall as soon as practicable after the 31st of December in each "year make an Annual Report to the Port Sanitary Authority up to the end of "December. The report, in addition to any other information which he may "consider desirable, or be required by Us to give, shall comprise:—

(*a*) Tabular statements (as far as he may have been able to obtain the information) as to the sickness and mortality on shipboard within the district, classified according to diseases, ages, and vessels.

(*b*) A summary of the action taken by him during the year for preventing the spread of disease.

(*c*) An account of the proceedings in which he has taken part or advised under the Acts, Orders, and Regulations relating to matters of Public Health and the examination of foods in force within the district.

(*d*) An account of the work performed by the Inspector of Nuisances during the year, including the statement supplied in pursuance of Article XX. (12) of the Order.

I have to report that no outbreak of serious infectious disease occurred within the area of the Port Sanitary Authority, and only two cases of an infectious nature were discovered on board ship during the year.

There is ample provision in the Hospitals of the Urban Sanitary Authority for the immediate isolation and treatment of a case of Smallpox or other form of infectious disease which may arrive at the Port.

The destruction of rats on the dock area has been encouraged, as in former years, by the payment of a premium of one penny per head for all rats brought in to the offices of the Port Sanitary Authority.

1,289 rats were destroyed at a cost to the Authority of £5 7s. 5d. during the past year.

On the whole there have been few complaints of a nuisance arising from the Fish Meal Works in Riby Street. Such as have been noticed were chiefly the result of accumulation of raw material in large quantity rather than from defects in the process of treatment.

As has been stated on former occasions the highly decomposable character of the raw material necessitates exercise of the utmost care and incessant vigilance combined with cleanliness in handling, if the causation of a nuisance is to be avoided. Regular visits are paid by your Inspector to these works to ascertain that precautions are being taken to avoid creating a nuisance and complaints of the emission of foul odours are investigated at the earliest possible opportunity.

Under the Unsound Food and Foreign Meat Regulations large quantities of foodstuffs have been dealt with by your Inspectors during the year.

A list of the total importation of articles of food is appended to this report, and also a tabulation of the seizures of unsound or diseased meat made during the year under these Regulations.

These will suffice to show the great importance of the work which is being done in this department.

A detailed account of the work done on the Port area by your Sanitary Inspector shows the number of vessels inspected, together with the defects found to exist during the ordinary routine inspection.

The following list of cases of sickness occurring on vessels entering the Port shows that there were 35 cases of illness on 30 vessels. Only two were found to be of an infectious character, one a case of Mumps and the other Erysipelas.

A case of Leprosy arrived by train *en route* for Gothenburg. The patient was a Swede, homeward bound. Arrangements were made for his isolation on board the vessel, a special attendant being in charge. The railway coach in which he had travelled to Grimsby was also disinfected.

I am Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W W Simpson.

Cases of Sickness occurring on board Vessels entering the Dock during the year.

Date.	*Name of Vessel.*	*Nationality.*	*Where from.*	*Nature of Sickness.*	*Action taken.*
January 13th ..	S.T. Lord Wolmer ..	British ..	North Sea ..	Pleurisy ..	Seen by Medical Officer of Health and sent to his home.
,, 15th ..	S.T. Gabir ..	British ..	North Sea ..	Pleurisy ..	Seen by a Medical man and sent to his home.
,, 18th ..	S.T. Dane ..	British ..	Faroe ..	Rheumatic Fever	The Master on arrival reported the Chief Engineer ill. On examination by the Medical Officer of Health he was found to be suffering from Rheumatic Fever. He was sent to his home.
,, 18th ..	S.T. Buzzard ..	British ..	North Sea ..	Rheumatism ..	The Master reported the Steward ill. On investigation the man was found to be suffering from Rheumatism. He was sent home.
,, 20th ..	S.T. Lord Wolmer ..	British ..	North Sea ..	Influenza and Pneumonia ..	The Master on arrival reported two of the crew ill, the Steward and the third hand. They were seen by the Medical Officer of Health and certified as follows: Third hand Influenza, Steward Pneumonia. They were sent to their homes.
,, 23rd ..	S.T. Emerald ..	British ..	North Sea ..	Bronchitis ..	The Master on arrival reported the Deck Hand ill. On investigation he was found to be suffering from Bronchitis. Seen by a medical man and sent home.

Date.	*Name of Vessel.*	*Nationality.*	*Where from.*	*Nature of Sickness.*	*Action taken.*
February 14th	S.T. Jon Forsetti	Danish	Iceland	Mumps	The Master on arrival reported one of the crew ill. He was seen by the Medical Officer of Health and found to be suffering from Mumps. He was removed, with his effects, to the Sanatorium, and the vessel fumigated.
March 3rd	S.T. Balmoral	British	North Sea	Lumbago	The Chief Engineer was reported ill on arrival. The man was found to be suffering from Lumbago. He was sent home.
,, 19th	S.T. Ferret	British	North Sea	Influenza	The Chief Engineer was reported ill. He was found to be suffering from Influenza. Sent to his home.
,, 24th	S.T. Rako	British	North Sea	Influenza	The Chief Engineer was reported ill. He was found to be suffering from Influenza. Sent home.
,, 26th	S.T. Barnsley	British	North Sea	Pneumonia	One of the crew was reported ill on arrival. The 3rd hand was, after examination by the Medical Officer of Health, found to be suffering from Pneumonia. He was sent to the District Hospital for treatment.
,, 29th	S.T. Perseus	British	North Sea	Peritonitis	The Master reported the Chief Engineer ill on arrival. He was seen by a medical man and certified suffering from Peritonitis. He was removed to his home.
April 2nd	S.T. Beru	British	North Sea	Pleurisy	The 3rd hand was reported ill on arrival. He was seen by a medical man and certified suffering from Pleurisy. Sent to his home.

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Nationality.	Where from.	Nature of Sickness.	Action taken.
April 16th ..	S.T. Strephon ..	British ..	Iceland ..	Erysipelas ..	The Master of the vessel was reported ill on arrival. On investigation it was found he had been seen by a medical man at Iceland and certified suffering from Erysipelas. He was removed to his home for treatment. The vessel was disinfected.
May 8th ..	S.T. Fijian ..	British ..	North Sea ..	Pleurisy ..	The Master reported the 3rd hand ill on arrival. The man was found to be suffering from Pleurisy. He was sent to his home.
,, 14th ..	S.T. Electric ..	British ..	Iceland ..	Rheumatism ..	On arrival the Deck Hand was reported ill. He was found to be suffering from Rheumatism. Sent to his home.
June 17th ..	S.T. Revello ..	British ..	North Sea ..	Diarrhœa and Sickness with Urticaria ..	The Master reported the 3rd hand ill on arrival. He was seen by the Medical Officer of Health and certified suffering from Diarrhœa and Sickness, with Nettlerash. Sent to his home.
June 18th ..	S.T. Cormorant ..	British ..	Fleetwood ..	Contused Spine and Delayed Shock ..	The Master reported one of the crew (the trimmer) ill on arrival. The man appeared to have had a seizure. He was removed to the District Hospital, where the Doctor certified him suffering from Contused Spine and Delayed Shock.
,, 26th ..	S.T. Malta ..	British ..	North Sea ..	Cerebral Embolism ..	On arrival of the vessel the Master reported the Steward ill. The man was seen by the Medical Officer of Health and certified suffering from Cerebral Embolism. He was sent to the Workhouse Infirmary.

Date.	*Name of Vessel.*	*Nationality.*	*Where from.*	*Nature of Sickness.*	*Action taken.*
July 12th	S.T. Illustra	British	Iceland	Congestion of the Liver	The Master reported one of the crew ill on the ship's arrival. The man was taken to the District Hospital and was found to be suffering from Congestion of the Liver.
,, 13th	S.T. Boreas	British	North Sea	Rheumatism	The Deck hand was reported ill on arrival of the vessel. He was found to be suffering from Rheumatism. Sent home.
,, 14th	S.T. Nuttallia	British	Iceland	Mentally affected	On arrival of the vessel the Master reported one of the crew ill. He was examined and found to be suffering from a Mental affection. He was taken to the Police Station, and subsequently handed over to the Relieving Officer.
August 22nd	S.S. Arthur	Swedish	Neder Kalix	Diarrhœa	It was reported to the Port Sanitary Inspector that one of the crew, a youth aged 15 years, had been admitted to the District Hospital suffering from Diarrhœa. Enquiries were made on board the vessel, when it was found that the youth had been receiving treatment from a Herbalist; he became worse, and was admitted to the District Hospital, where he died. The Chief Officer and the 2nd Engineer were also found to be suffering from Diarrhœa. They were seen by the Medical Officer of Health and taken to the Sanatorium under observation. The drinking water was examined and found to be pure. It was taken in at an English Port.

Date.	*Name of Vessel.*	*Nationality.*	*Where from.*	*Nature of Sickness.*	*Action taken.*
September 20th	S.T. Perseus	British	North Sea	Sea Sickness and Rheumatism	The Master on arrival of the vessel reported three of the crew ill. On investigation the Trimmer was found to be suffering from Rheumatism; the Steward and the Apprentice from the after effects of Sea Sickness. They were all sent home.
October 11th	S.T. Venetia	British	North Sea	Tonsilitis	The Deck hand was reported ill on arrival. He was seen by the Medical Officer of Health and certified suffering from Tonsilitis. He was sent to his home.
October 18th	S.T. Cardiff	British	North Sea	Influenza	The Master on arrival reported the Trimmer ill. The man was found to be suffering from Influenza. He was sent home.
,, 26th	S.T. Scooper	British	North Sea	Rheumatism	On arrival the Master reported the Deck Hand ill. The man was found to be suffering from Rheumatism. Sent home.
,, 31st	S.T. Venator	British	Iceland	Influenza	The Master reported one of the crew ill. On enquiries it was found that the Deck Hand had been seen by a medical man at Stromness, and certified suffering from Influenza. He was sent to his home.
November 23rd	S.T. Lavonia	British	North Sea	Diarrhœa and Influenza	The Master reported the Mate ill on arrival. The man was found to be suffering from Diarrhœa and Influenza. He was seen by a medical man and sent home.
,, 26th	S.T. Navenby	British	North Sea	Diarrhœa	One of the crew, the 2nd Engineer, was reported ill on arrival. The man was found to be suffering from Diarrhœa. Sent home.

ROUTINE INSPECTION OF VESSELS ARRIVING AT THE PORT.

Foreign—	British Steam Ships	412
	,, Sailing ,,	5
	Foreign Steam Ships	540
	,, Sailing ,,	28
	Steam Fishing Vessels	331
	Sailing ,, ,,	2
		1318
Coastwise—	British Steam Ships	289
	,, Sailing ,,	296
	Foreign Steam Ships	217
	,, Sailing ,,	7
	Steam Fishing Vessels	416
	Sailing ,, ,,	2
	Canal Boats	250
		1477

Foreign	1318
Coastwise	1477
Extra Inspections	343
Total Inspections	3138

Extra inspection of work in hand 343

The Nationalities of the vessels were as follows :—

British	2003
Swedish	229
Norwegian	187
Danish	189
German	32
Russian	38
French	41
Belgian	28
Dutch	48
Total	3795

STRUCTURAL DEFECTS

	Cases.	*Re-medied.*
No ventilation to crew's spaces	28	18
Defective ventilation to crew's spaces	67	55
Broken port light glasses, causing darkness	36	24
Broken port light glasses, causing dampness	29	25
Leaky overhead decks, causing dampness	18	15
Leaky overhead deck lights	1	1
Sweating overhead iron decks, causing moisture to fall on crew's bedding	5	4
Defective flooring in crew's spaces	5	5
Defective stove pipes in cabins and forecastles	24	21
Defective stoves in crew's spaces	32	21
Defective w.c. pans	10	6
Choked scupper pipes, causing water to stand under crew's bunks	13	9
Accumulations of filth between wood and iron decks	4	3
Defective bulkshead between crew's berths and deck w.c.'s	2	2
Defective soil pipe to cabin w.c.	1	1
Defective bulkshead between paint locker and crew's berths	2	1
Defective bulkshead between oil locker and crew's berths	1	1
	278	212

DIRTY FORECASTLES.

The forecastles or deck houses on 93 British and 68 Foreign vessels were found in a dirty condition. Orders were given for the cleansing of same, and in each case they were either cleansed, painted, or limewashed.

They were of the following Nationalities:—

British	93
Swedish	23
German	5
Norwegian	20
French	9
Russian	9
Belgian	2
Total	161

CHOKED AND DIRTY WATER CLOSETS.

On 73 vessels the deck or cabin w.c.'s were found in a choked and dirty condition. Orders were given for the cleansing and disinfection. This in all cases on re-inspection was found to have been carried out.

DIRTY FOOD AND OTHER LOCKERS.

On 57 vessels the food or other lockers in the crew's accommodation were found in a dirty condition. On notice being sent to those in charge of the vessels to cleanse the lockers, on re-inspection, this was found to have been done.

DIRTY WATER CASKS AND TANKS.

On 16 vessels the tanks or casks used for the storage of drinking water were found in a dirty condition. Orders were given for the cleansing of same, and in all cases the work was carried out to the satisfaction of your Inspector.

FOUL AND DIRTY FORE PEAKS.

On 4 vessels the forepeaks situate under the crew's forecastles were found in a foul and dirty condition, causing a nuisance to exist. Orders were given for the cleansing and disinfection of the same and in all cases this was done.

DIRTY BEDDING.

On a number of vessels the bedding in the forecastles was found in a filthy condition. The attention of the Master was called to their condition by your Inspector, and on his orders they were burnt in the ship's furnaces and new beds supplied to the crew. In all 108 beds were so treated.

WATER BOATS.

The water boats used for the supplying of drinking water to the vessels in the dock are regularly inspected, and have at all times been found clean and in sanitary condition.

DIRTY GALLEYS.

On one vessel the ship's galley was found in a dirty condition, together with the cooking utensils. On notice from your Inspector to the Master of the vessel the matter was at once remedied.

LUMBER IN FORECASTLES.

On 7 vessels a quantity of old wet and offensive lumber was found in the crew's forecastles. The owners and masters of the vessels were written and requested to remove it clear of the crew's accommodation. I am pleased to say this was done in all cases.

OFFAL LIGHTERS.

The lighters used for the carrying of fish offal are regularly inspected. Three have been found in a very foul condition ; one had a defective bulkshead between the cabin and hold of the vessel, allowing moisture to leak into the crew's bedding. The dirty lighters were cleansed and the defective bulkshead made tight on the attention of the owners being called to the defects.

CANAL BOATS ACTS.

The following is the report of the Official Inspector under the Acts (Mr. F. Stokes) :—

Under the above Acts 250 inspections were made. No infectious disease occurred on any of the Canal Boats during the year. No proceedings were taken against either the Masters or Owners.

Infringements of the Acts dealt with were as follows :—

Without registration certificates	11
Certificate not legible	1
Certificates not identifying owner with boat	8
Indistinct marks and number	18
Name on boat not corresponding with name on certificate	1
Defective cooking stove	1
Defective cabin stove	1
Cabins requiring painting	21
Without marks and numbers	13
Incorrect registration marks and numbers	1
Dirty water casks	5
Leaky overhead decks	3
Defective ventilators	3
Dilapidated cabins	5
Leaky water tap to tank in cabin	1
Defective fore-cabin floor	1
	94

Defects Remedied—

Registration certificates corrected	3
Cabins painted out	17
Registration marks and numbers repainted	18
New water casks provided	2
New certificates provided	3
Registration marks and numbers painted on	2
Cabins repaired	3
Leaky deck over cabin caulked	1
Cover to water casks provided	1
Forecabin floor repaired	1
Defective ventilators repaired	1
New stove pipes fixed	1
Total	53

FISH-HOUSES.

Number in District 27 ; inspections 209.

All have been limewashed according to Bye-Law.

Dirty Fish-houses cleansed	7
Defective floors relaid	15
Concrete floor replacing a wooden one	1
Dirty water closet pans cleansed	23
Choked water closet pans cleared	4
Defective soil pipes repaired	1
Defective joint to soil pipe made good	1
Bolts fixed to doors of w.c.'s	6
Entrance to fish-house concreted	1
Choked gullies cleared	15
New gullies to replace defective ones	3
Sanitary gullies to replace brick cesspools	2
Mason trapped stone cesspool replaced with gully	1
Defective down-spouts repaired	7
Defective roofs repaired	3
No seat to w.c. pan	1
Water-closet cleansed	9
Fish-house floors cleansed	6
Bye-laws supplied	14
Nuisance from decomposing salt fish	1
Stale fish offal removed	5
Total	126

WORKSHOPS.

Number of inspections 384.

Dirty workshops limewashed	54
Dirty workshops cleansed	6
Passages to workshops limewashed	9
Staircases to workshops limewashed	8
Dirty w.c. pans cleansed	7
Defective waste pipe to lavatory basins repaired	2
Broken down-spouts repaired	23
Screenings to w.c.'s in workshops	4
Choked gullies cleared	12
Sanitary gullies to replace brick cesspools	2
Untrapped drain trapped and chamber built on same	1
Defective eave-spouts repaired	9

Inspection chambers built on drains to w.c.'s in workshops	7
Without w.c. accommodation	3
Defective ventilators repaired	3
Workshops measured up	3
Defective roofs repaired	2
Urinal pan cleansed	1
Handrail fixed to dangerous staircase	1
Offensive matter removed from landings to workshops	3
Offensive cooper's vats emptied and cleansed	7
Water closets with screens fixed in workshops	5
Leaky privy box replaced by w.c.	1
Total	173

DISTRICT.

A number of nuisances and cause of complaint were dealt with, including the following :—

Choked street gullies cleared	18
Down-spouts to buildings repaired	4
Dirty staircases and passages to offices cleansed	5
Choked main drains cleared	3
New drains laid	4
Flushing of main drains	9
Choked hopper and down-spouts cleared	5
New lavatory basin fixed to replace one defective, with waste pipe and drain to same	1
Dirty mess room on dock side cleansed and repaired	1

A nuisance was found to exist at the egg warehouse on the Royal Dock side. This was caused by an accumulation of rotten eggs and there being no proper system of removing them. The occupiers of the premises were written, and ordered to abate the nuisance. This was done, and a system has now been adopted that all rotten eggs are removed twice daily to the Corporation Destructor.

OFFAL BARRELS.

Several times during the year I have had cause to complain of the dirty condition of the barrels used for the fish offal on the Docks. The attention of the firms responsible has been drawn to their condition, and in all cases an immediate cleansing of the barrels has been the result.

OFFAL WHARVES.

These are inspected regularly, several nuisances and cause of complaint have been dealt with, including the following :—Stale offal allowed to remain too long on the wharf, pumping out of foul bilge water, want of cleanliness on the stage and various parts of the wharf, one building repaired, one mess room cleansed.

On all occasions those responsible have been written and ordered to abate the nuisance or carry out the necessary repairs. This has always resulted in the necessary work being carried out.

PONTOON.

Several times during the year I have had cause to complain of the dirty condition of the " Pontoon," or Fish Market, especially that part under the offices where an accumulation of fish is swept and allowed to become rotten, thus causing a serious nuisance. I have at all times seen the responsible officials of the G.C. Railway Co., and requested them to abate the nuisance. I am pleased to say that usually they at once caused the places complained of to be cleansed.

The drains at the Post Office on the Docks were at the request of the Postal Authorities smoke-tested. They were, with one or two small exceptions, found in good order. The small defects were made good and again tested and found to be secure.

LIVER BARRELS.

The landing of offensive liver barrels on the Pontoon still continues, and at times causes a serious nuisance. The time has long since arrived when this matter should be dealt with in such a way as to prevent them being landed on the Pontoon or near the Fish Market. I have tried many times to get the G.C.R. Co. to forbid them being landed as stated ; they have promised to look into the matter, but so far without result. No amount of care can prevent a barrel bursting occasionally or being broken open by accident. When this occurs a serious nuisance is caused, and a most offensive smell hangs about the Fish Market for the remainder of the day. This is due mostly to the absorbent nature of the flooring of the Pontoon (wood)—a most unsuitable material for a Fish Market. I have for several years suggested that they should be landed on a specially prepared landing either direct from the vessel or from a lighter.

DISINFECTION OF SOLDIERS BILLETS.

A number of disinfections have been carried out at the various places occupied by the Troops on the Docks. Mostly after cases, or suspicious cases, of infectious disease.

FISH MEAL AND OIL BOILING WORKS.

These works have been inspected regularly, and with very few exceptions have been found in fair order. Complaints have at times been received from residents in the neighbourhood as to smells. These have been investigated, and if traced the persons responsible have been warned. I find that most of the complaints are due to neglect on the part of the workmen employed at the works. One of the works on the dock area is now shut down.

A sample of the water used for drinking purposes and for washing fish was taken from a well at one of the fish houses. The sample was submitted to the Borough Analyst for examination, with the following result:—The water was "quite fit for washing fish, but not for drinking purposes." The result was made known to the owner of the fish-house, who at once caused a supply of the town water to be laid on for drinking purposes.

The Emigrant Depot has been regularly inspected, and the following defects remedied and improvements made:—

Choked w.c. pans cleared and cleansed; defective flush tanks to w.c. repaired; choked gullies cleared, a concerte floor laid to the lavatory replacing a wooden floor; new glazed ware sinks fixed in the kitchen to replace sandstone sinks; a new sanitary gully fixed in place of a bell trap; the fixing of a grease trap to catch grease from the kitchen sinks; brushing out and cleansing of the drains was also done at the same time.

The Emigrants Home has for the last 5 months of the year been occupied by soldiers stationed on the docks.

The officials of the G.C.R. Co. were requested to remove a quantity of offensive and stagnant water from the grain warehouse after the fire on the docks. This they did as soon as they were able to get to it. In the meantime they used large quantities of disinfectants to abate the nuisance.

A large number of deposits of offensive rubbish are dealt with during the year. It is seldom possible to find the person who deposits the rubbish, but the officials of the G.C.R. Co. always clear it away when requested.

The public urinals and waterclosets are regularly inspected. Any found out of order or requiring attention are seen to by the officials of the Great Central Railway Company.

The Yacht Pond is inspected at intervals, and at no time during the year has it been found necessary to complain of its condition.

Four sides of decomposed bacon were removed from the Royal Dock and buried in lime.

Nuisances have been dealt with on the dock sides, caused by vessels discharging the contents of their waterclosets on to the quay. Those in charge of the vessels have been seen and the nuisance abated.

A quantity of dirty and disused bedding was found on the foreshore close to Humber Street Bridge. I requested the officials of the G.C.R. Co. to remove this, which they did, and burnt it at the Yacht Pond.

A quantity of seaweed (about 10 tons) which was in the grain warehouse at the time of the fire and got wet was causing a serious nuisance from the stench it was giving out. This, by arrangement with the Portmaster, was taken to the Corporation Destructor and burnt.

Unsound Food and Foreign Meat Regulations.

Quantities and Descriptions of Food Seized and Condemned as Unfit for Human Food, Year ending December 31st, 1914.

Date.	*Name of Vessel.*	*Where from.*	*Nature of Article.*	*Weight*				*Why condemned.*	*Whether seized or forfeited.*	*How disposed of*
				Tns.	*cwts*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*			
1914 Jan. 21st	Chesterfield	Rotterdam	1 cask pickled Beef	0	3	0	0	Decomposing	Forfeited on request to Consignee	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor
Feb. 9th	Primula	Esbjerg	4 casks Tripe	0	9	2	0	,,	Forfeited on request to Importers	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor
,, 9th	Volo	Malmo	4 ,, ,,	0	9	1	0	,,	Forfeited on request to Importers	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor
,, 16th	Constantin	Malmo	4 ,, ,,	0	8	1	0	,,	Forfeited on request to Importers	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor
,, 16th	Lutterworth	Rotterdam	40 boxes Smelts					,,	Forfeited on request to Importers	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works
,, 18th	Nidaros	Esbjerg	5 casks Tripe	0	11	0	0	,,	Forfeited on request to Importers	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor
,, 23rd	Volo	Malmo	1 cask Tripe	0	2	1	0	,,	Forfeited on request to Importers	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor
,, 23rd	Primula	Esbjerg	2 casks Tripe	0	4	2	0	,,	Forfeited on request to Importers	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor

Date.	*Name of Vessel.*	*Where from.*	*Nature of Article.*	*Weight*				*Why condemned.*	*Whether seized or forfeited.*	*How disposed of*
				Tns.	*cwts.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*			
Mar. 4th	Leicester	Rotterdam	2 Pig Carcases	0	4	0	18	Tubercular	Seized	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor
,, 19th	Nidaros	Esbjerg	2 casks Tripe	0	4	2	0	Decomposing	Forfeited on request to Importers	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor
,, 23rd	Ficaria	Esbjerg	2 ,, ,,	0	4	2	3	,,	Forfeited on request to Importers	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor
	Chesterfield	Rotterdam	1 Pig Carcase	0	1	3	3	,,	Seized	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor
April 6th	Nidaros	Esbjerg	5 casks Tripe	0	10	3	0	,,	Forfeited on request to Importers	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor
,, 20th	Nidaros	Esbjerg	2 ,, ,,	0	5	1	0	,,	Forfeited on request to Importers	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor
,, 27th	Nidaros	Esbjerg	1 cask Tripe	0	2	3	10	,,	Forfeited on request to Importers	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor
May 4th	Nidaros	Esbjerg	1 ,, ,,	0	2	2	0	,,	Forfeited on request to Importers	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor
,, 18th	Nidaros	Esbjerg	4 casks Tripe	0	9	3	0	,,	Forfeited on request to Importers	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works
,, 18th	Kolpino	Christiania	Trout	0	0	0	12	,,	Forfeited on request to Importers	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works
,, 20th	N. J. Fjord	Esbjerg	2 casks Tripe	0	4	3	0	,,	Forfeited on request to Importers	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor

Date.	*Name of Vessel.*	*Where from.*	*Nature of Article.*	*Weight*				*Why condemned.*	*Whether seized or forfeited.*	*How disposed of*
				Tns.	*cwts.*	*qrs.*	*lbs*			
May 25th	Constantin	Malmo	2 casks Pigs Maws	0	6	0	0	Decomposed	Forfeited on request to Importers	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor
			1 cask Cows Udders	0	3	0	0	,,	Forfeited on request to Importers	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor
June 20th	Kolpino	Christiania	Salmon Trout	0	0	0	10	,,	Forfeited on request to Importers	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works
,, 30th	Macclesfield	Rotterdam	1 basket Shrimps				..	,,	Forfeited on request to Importers	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works
July 1st	Leoville	Dieppe	267 seives Black Currants	2	5	1	5	Unsound	Seized	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor
,, 2nd	Chesterfield	Rotterdam	1 basket Shrimps					Decomposing	Forfeited by Importers	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works
,, 6th	Chesterfield	Rotterdam	7 seives Black Currants	0	1	3	0	Unsound	Seized	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor
,, 8th	Macclesfield	Rotterdam	16 chips Strawberries	0	1	0	0	,,	Forfeited on request to Importers	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor
,, 10th	Chesterfield	Rotterdam	916 chips Strawberries	2	17	1	0	,,	Forfeited on request to Importers	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor
,, 13th	Macclesfield	Rotterdam	1 basket Shrimps				..	Decomposing	Forfeited on request to Importers	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works
,, 20th	S.S. Bury	Hamburg	71 chips Black Currants	0	4	0	0	Unsound	Seized	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Where from.	Nature of Article.	Weight Tns.	cwts	qrs.	lbs.	Why condemned.	Whether seized or forfeited.	How disposed of
July 27th	S.S. Volo	Malmo	5 casks Pigs Maws	0	12	2	0	Decomposing	Forfeited on request to Importers	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor
			1 cask Cows Udder	0	2	1	0	,,	Forfeited on request to Importers	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor
Aug. 13th	S.S. Chesterfield	Rotterdam	20 baskets Shrimps					,,	Seized	Destroyed at the Manure Works
Sept. 14th	S.S. Villemoes	Esbjerg	2 kegs Pigs Kidney	0	1	2	3	,,	Forfeited on request to Importers	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor
,, 22nd	S.S. Villemoes	Esbjerg	1 keg Pigs Kidneys	0	0	1	14	,,	Forfeited on request to Importers	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor
Oct. 12th	S.S. Zeémeeaw	Rotterdam	55 boxes Smelts					,,	Forfeited on request to Importers	Destroyed at the Manure Works
,, 12th	S.S. Villemoes	Esbjerg	Bacon	0	0	0	24	Damaged	Forfeited on request to Importers	Destroyed at the Manure Works
Nov. 4th	S.S. Union	Aarhus	1 cask Tripe	0	2	1	0	Decomposing	Forfeited on request to Importers	Destroyed at the Manure Works
	S.S. Union	Aarhus	7 boxes Fish	0	7	2	0		Forfeited on request to Importers	Destroyed at the Manure Works
,, 11th	S.S. Bernstorff	Aarhus	3 boxes Fish	0	3	0	0	,,	Forfeited on request to Importers	Destroyed at the Manure Works
,, 16th	S.S. N. J. Fjord	Aalborg	2 ,, ,,	0	0	2	7	,,	Forfeited on request to Importers	Destroyed at the Manure Works
,, 21st	S.S. Cantenac	Dieppe	18 packages Pears	0	3	1	0	Unsound	Forfeited by Agents	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor
,, 23rd	S.S. Phonix	Esbjerg	1 case Calves Heads					Decomposing	Forfeited by Importers	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor

Date.	*Name of Vessel.*	*Where from.*	*Nature of Article.*	*Weight*				*Why condemned.*	*Whether seized or forfeited.*	*How disposed of*
				Tns.	*cwts.*	*qrs.*	*lbs*			
Dec. 4th	S.S. Nidaros	Aarhus	16 cases Fish	0	14	2	14	Decomposing	Forfeited by Importers	Destroyed at the Manure Works
,, 7th	S.S. N. J. Fjord	Aalborg	18 ,, ,,	0	16	3	21	,,	Forfeited by Importers	Destroyed at the Manure Works
,, 8th	S.S. Eos	Aarhus	1 cask Pigs Kidneys	0	1	2	0	,,	Forfeited by Importers	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor
	S.S. Eos	Aarhus	1 case Pigs Maws	0	3	0	0	Damaged by bilge water		Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor
,, 8th	S.S. Phonix	Esbjerg	21 casks Cooked Cows Udders	2	17	1	4	Decomposing		Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor
,, 8th	S.S. Bestevner	Rotterdam	A quantity of Margarine, Cheese and Onions	2	6	1	0	Contaminated by bilge water and filth from old rags	Seized	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor
,, 28th	S.S. N. J. Fjord	Aarhus	1 keg Pigs Kidneys	0	1	0	0	Decomposed	Forfeited on request to Importers	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor

PER RAIL.

Date.	*Where from.*	*Nature of Article.*	*Weight.*			*Why condemned.*	*Whether seized or forfeited.*	*How disposed of*
			cwts.	*qrs.*	*lbs.*			
1914 April 15th	*Ex* Harwich	60 boxes Smelts				Decomposing	Forfeited on request	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works
,, 28th	,, Newcastle	14 tins Prawns	0	2	0			Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works
May 1st	,, Newcastle	6 tins Prawns	0	0	27	,,	Forfeited on request	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works

Date.	*Where from.*	*Nature of Article.*	*Weight*			*Why condemned.*	*Whether seized or forfeited.*	*How disposed of*
			cwts.	*qrs.*	*lbs.*			
1914								
May 15th	*Ex* Newcastle	7 boxes Mackerel	7	0	0	Decomposing	Forfeited on request	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works
June 8th	,, Newcastle	15 Lobsters				,,	Forfeited on request	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works
,, 8th	,, Hull	Salmon	0	0	12	Unclean	Forfeited on request	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works
,, 15th	,, Hull	Salmon Trout	0	0	4	Decomposing	Forfeited on request	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works
,, 17th	,, Hull	1 basket Shrimps			..	,,	Forfeited on request	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works
,, 23rd	,, Hull	Salmon Grilse	0	1	22	,,	Forfeited on request	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works
,, 24th	,, Hull	Salmon	0	0	10	Unclean	Forfeited on request	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works
,, 25th	,, Newcastle	Salmon Grilse	0	0	10	Decomposing	Forfeited on request	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works
,, 29th	,, London	2 baskets Shrimps				,,	Forfeited on request	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works
,, 29th	,, Hull	Salmon Grilse	0	1	25	,,	Forfeited on request	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works

Date.	Where from.	Nature of Article.	Weight.			Why condemned.	Whether seized or forfeited.	How disposed of
			cwts.	qrs.	lbs.			
July 7th	*Ex* Hull	Salmon Grilse	0	1	5	Decomposing	Forfeited on request	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works
,, 10th	,, Newcastle	3 tins Prawns	0	0	14	,,	Forfeited on request	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works
,, 14th	,, Hull	Salmon Grilse	0	1	25	,,	Forfeited on request	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works
,, 15th	,, Hull	15 boxes Kippers					Forfeited on request	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works
,, 20th	,, Stonoway	15 Lobsters				,,	Forfeited on request	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works
,, 21st	,, Hull	Salmon Grilse	0	2	4	,,	Forfeited on request	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works
,, 23rd	,, Oban	12 Lobsters				,,	Forfeited on request	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works
,, 27th	,, London	1 case Frozen Salmon	2	0	15	,,	Forfeited on request	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works
Aug. 24th	,, Glasgow	24 boxes Mackerel	24	0	0	,,	Forfeited on request	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works
,, 24th	,, Blanche	1 bag Shrimps	0	0	24	,,	Forfeited on request	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works

Date.	*Where from.*	*Name of Article.*	*Weight*			*Why condemned.*	*Whether seized or forfeited.*	*How disposed of*
			cwts.	*qrs.*	*lbs.*			
Aug. 24th	*Ex* Blanche	1 bag Prawns	0	1	14	Decomposing	Forfeited on request	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works
,, 25th	,, Barnsley	1 bag Beasts Offal	1	0	0	,,	Forfeited on request	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor
,, 26th	,, Leith	1 bale Bacon	2	1	19	,,	Forfeited on request	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor
Sept. 2nd	,, Leith	1 bale Bacon	2	1	15	,,	Forfeited on request	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor
,, 4th	,, Leith	1 bale Bacon	2	1	0	,,	Forfeited on request	Destroyed at the Corporation Destructor
,, 8th	,, Lockboisdale	55 Lobsters				,,	Forfeited on request	Destroyed at the Manure Works
,, 28th	,, Kyle	24 boxes Mackerel	24	0	0	,,	Forfeited on request	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works
Oct. 6th	,, Harwich	290 boxes Smelts				,,	Forfeited on request	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works
,, 6th	,, Hull	1 basket Shrimps				,,	Forfeited on request	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works
,, 9th	,, Harwich	30 boxes Smelts				,,	Forfeited on request	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works
,, 16th	,, Ferriby Sluice	5 boxes Smelts				,,	Forfeited on request	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works

Date.	Where from.	Nature of Article.	Weight			Why condemned.	Whether seized or forfeited.	How disposed of.
			cwts	qrs.	lbs.			
Oct. 23rd	*Ex* Stockmish ..	21 Lobsters ..				Decomposing ..	Forfeited on request ..	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works
,, 24th	,, Yarmouth ..	1 basket Shrimps ..				,, ..	Forfeited on request ..	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works
Nov. 13th	,, Harlinger ..	1 barrel Oysters ..				,, ..	Forfeited on request ..	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Work.
Dec. 7th	,, Hull ..	160 boxes Smelts ..				,, ..	Forfeited on request ..	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works.
,, 11th	,, Brightlingsea ..	1 barrel Sprats ..	1	2	0	,, ..	Forfeited on request ..	Destroyed at the Fish Manure Works.

FISH DESTROYED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD.

Skate and Roker	1313 stones	Dabs	506 stones	
Cat Fish	3166 ,,	Mackerel	836 ,,	
Codling	3147 ,,	Bream	70 ,,	
Lemon Soles	82 ,,	Witches	40 ,,	
Halibut	560 ,,	Turbot	15 ,,	
Cod Fish	375 ,,	Frozen Salmon	160 pounds	
Haddocks	2504 ,,	Queens	118 stones	
Plaice	642 ,,	Lobsters	40 in No.	
Cod Roes	620 ,,	Prawns (tins)	2 tins	
Hake	12 ,,	2 Halibut 1 Cod	19 stones 8 lbs.	Diseased
Coal Fish	370 ,,	Salmon (unclean)	10 lbs.	
Whiting	974 ,,			
Gurnets	80 ,,			

FROM STOCK ON HAND WAITING ORDERS.

1914.		
July 15th.	7 casks Pigs Maws, weight 18 cwt. 3 qrs.	Decomposing.
,, 23rd.	17 ,, ,, ,, 48 cwt.	,,
,, 23rd.	3 cases Pigs Feet, weight 3 cwt.	,,
Aug. 25th.	13 casks Pigs Maws, weight 31 cwt.	,,
Nov. 27th.	1 case Pigs Feet, weight 1 cwt.	,,

RECOVERED FROM ROYAL DOCK.

June 18th. 1 ball Bacon, weight 2 cwt. 0 qrs. 4 lbs. Decomposed.

REJECTIONS.

The following were rejected owing to absence of official certificate :—

March 9th. *Ex* Volo, Malmo—1 cask Pigs Maws.
March 13th. *Ex* Constantin, Malmo—3 casks Pigs Maws.
April 27th. *Ex* Constantin, Halmstad—10 casks Pigs Maws.
July 2nd. *Ex* N. J. Fjord, Esbjerg—3 casks Pigs Rinds.
November 18th. *Ex* Olga Fredrickshaven—11 casks Pigs Maws.
November 24th. *Ex* Bernstorff Aarhus—2 casks Pigs Maws.

FROM BUTCHERY STORES ON THE DOCKS.

		cwt.	*qr.*	*lbs.*	
June 13th.	1 Forequarter chilled Beef	2	0	6	Decomposed
,, 24th.	1 Neck of chilled Beef	0	0	24	,,
Aug. 11th.	6 packages pickled Beef	4	3	2	,,
,, 17th.	16 pieces pickled Beef	1	1	26	,,

SAMPLES SUBMITTED FOR ANALYSIS.

Ex Rotterdam, samples of Raspberry Pulp was found to contain Baron preservatives to the extent of 2·6 grains per pound of pulp.

Sample of spring water taken from Fish-house at back of Riby Street, and used for washing fish. Result of analysis :—

Free Ammonia	0·001
Albuminoid Ammonia	0·004
Chlorine	31·000
Nitrogen as Nitrates	1·250
Total Solids	332·000

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Number of Colonies per 1.c.c. of Nutrient Gelatine after 72 hours 3220.

Note.—This water is fit for washing fish, but should not be used for drinking purposes.

The following is a list of total imports of foodstuffs into Grimsby during the year 1914, the whole of which is liable to inspection under the food regulations :—

MEAT AND OFFAL.

10	sides Beef	10089	packages Pigs Feet
1	cask Beef, pickled	74	,, ,, Rinds
1834	Veal carcases	439	,, Sausage Skins
3109	Pork ,,	12	,, Midriffs
180	sides Pork	4	,, Fat Backs
75	packages fresh Plucks	566	,, Cows Udders
7	,, Beasts Heads	421	,, Ox Tripe
368	,, Pigs Kidneys	215	,, Sheeps Legs
162	,, ,, Tails	1	,, Smoked Meat
523	,, ,, Tongues	25	,, Preserved Meat
3063	,, ,, Maws	9	,, Pigs Knuckles
7841	,, ,, Heads		

PROVISIONS.

472273	casks Butter	6836	packages loose Cheese
304893	packages Margarine	83795	cases Eggs
247334	bales Bacon	38	,, Sausages
11	boxes ,,	18	,, Provisions, various
64	,, Hams	153938	cwts. Wheat and Barley
1109	packages Cheese		

FISH, POULTRY AND GAME.

4879	packages Fresh Fish	5	packages Salt Fish
53	,, Fresh Salmon	5	bags Mussels
2083	,, Live Eels	11	casks Oysters
24386	,, Smelts	2350	baskets Shrimps
35	casks Salted Herrings	99	cases Poultry
17	packages Smoked Fish	1	case Game
279	,, Preserved Fish		

FRUIT.

125272	packages	Bilberries
23885	,,	Currants
173	,,	Gooseberries
6977	,,	Plums
8340	,,	Pears
369	,,	Apples
8820	packages	Strawberries
179	,,	Grapes
3364	,,	Cherries
3	,,	Oranges
146	,,	Melons

DRIED FRUIT.

1207	packages	Dates
55	,,	Currants
25	,,	Preserved Fruit
16	packages	Fruit Juices
1060	,,	Fruit Pulp

VEGETABLES.

6284	bags	Potatoes
19516	,,	Onions
1960	,,	Carrots
926	,,	Cabbage
936	,,	Sprouts
51532	packages	Tomatoes
22260	,,	Lettuce
4461	,,	Cauliflowers
5	packages	Asparagus
778	,,	Beans
31	,,	Peas
81	,,	Horseradish
13975	,,	Cucumbers
31	,,	Radish
60	,,	Turnips
57	,,	Preserved Vegetables

MISCELLANEOUS.

38224	bags	Sugar
9493	cases	,,
6600	,,	Confectionery
33507	,,	Milk, condensed
45	,,	Milk, dried
55	,,	Chicory
4004	bags	Chicory, raw
9	packages	Coffee
559	,,	Tea
334	,,	Cocoa
1896	bags	Rice
550	,,	Rice Flour
11	packages	Cakes
42	,,	Biscuits
14	,,	Bread
12	,,	Mustard
1	,,	All Spice
1	,,	Magnesia
2	,,	Syrup
62	bags	Pearl Barley
55	bags	Linseed
25	packages	Preserves
220	bags	Sugar Candy
11	packages	Cream of Tartar
5	,,	Casein
1200	bags	Rye Flour
1	bag	Flour
16	cases	Vinegar
16	packages	Saccharine
4	,,	Honey
516	,,	Malt
64	,,	Mushrooms
165	packages	Essences
9168	,,	Yeast
2	,,	Cream
247	,,	Rennet
87	bales	Hops
3	cases	Minerals

MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

18 casks Cider
1576 cases Beer
28 ,, Liquor
550 ,, Wine
483 ,, Gin
46 ,, Hock

3 cases Spirits
12 ,, Punch
553 packages Vegetable Fat
281 ,, Albumen
157 ,, Egg Yolk

Statement showing the Total Quantity and Value of Wet Fish and Shell Fish landed at Grimsby during each of the Years 1905—1914.

QUANTITY.

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wet Fish.......... .	2,980,000	3,510,000	3,747,000	3,429,000	3,310,000	3,491,000	3,803,000	3,515,000	3,584,616	2,985,315
Shell Fish :—										
Crabs............	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Oysters										
Other Shell Fish..										

VALUE.

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wet Fish	2,410,600	2,760,000	2,880,000	2,849,000	2,295,000	2,528,000	2,660,000	2,836,000	3,136,082	2,765,691
Shell Fish :—										
Crabs	9,500	11,600	10,000	7,500	6,500	6,000	3,000	6,000	8,822	7,581
Oysters										
Other Shell Fish ..										
Total Value	2,420,100	2,771,600	2,890,000	2,856,500	2,301,500	2,534,000	2,663,000	2,842,000	3,144,904	2,773,272

Per Board of Agriculture and Fisheries
(Statistical Branch, February, 1915).

Grimsby Urban Sanitary Authority.

Sanitary Department,
184 Victoria Street, 1915.

Report of the Borough Sanitary Inspector for 1914.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my 26th Annual Report upon the operations of the Sanitary Department.

SUMMARY.

Drainage.

Wash-out Gullies fixed	220
Sharp's Gullies fixed	23
Tile Drains removed	3
New Drains laid	457
Defective Drains relaid	19
Choked Drains cleared	407
Inspection Chambers built	9
Inspection Covers fixed	3
Vents fixed on drains	15
New Waste Pipes fixed	10
Waste Pipes disconnected from drains	3
Front Fall Pipes disconnected from drains by fixing of Gullies under them	190
Fall Pipes repaired or renewed	19
Scullery Sinks fixed	7
Back Fall Pipes disconnected from drains and shoed	78
Front Fall pipes channelled over footway	261
New Gully Covers fixed	31
W.c.'s (replacing box privies)	426
W.c. Pans cleansed	9
W.c. Fittings renewed or repaired	34
W.c.'s re-set	22
New Soil Pipes fixed	2
Choked w.c.'s cleared	47
W.c.'s and Drains smell-tested	40
Smoke-tests to drains	108
Special visits *re* fall pipes	1676
Visits *re* privies	570
Visits *re* interceptors	405

Routine Work, General Nuisances, &c.

No. of complaints	4712
Letters and Notices dispatched	5680
Passages repaired	10
Roofs repaired	12
Room floors repaired	7
Eave Spouts renewed or repaired	5
Fowl runs abolished	6
Fowl runs cleansed	6
Yards repaired	18
Dirty Houses cleansed	17
Accumulation of manure removed (lots)	7

Routine Work, General Nuisances, &c. (continued).

Overcrowded Houses dealt with	8
General Nuisances	20
Dirty Courts cleansed	7
Smoke Nuisances dealt with	5
Ash Pits abolished	2
New portable Sanitary Bins provided	347
Inspection of Common Lodging-houses	814
Inspection of Bakehouses	108
Inspections of Workshops	419
Inspections of Cowsheds	79
Inspections of Milkshops	16

Inspections of Fried Fish Shops	80
Inspections of Ice Cream Shops	113
Inspection of Factories	18
Inspection of Houses Let in Lodgings	1678
Inspection of Slaughterhouses	1248
Inspection of Offensive Trades	180
Inspection of Fish Houses	398
House-to-House Inspection (visits)	5915
Visits and re-visits *re* Nuisances	4005
Under Housing Regulations (visits)	886

Table of Common Lodging Houses in the Borough.

SITUATION.	No. of Houses.	No. of Rooms.	Sleeping.	Day.	Registered No. of Lodgers.
8 Upper Burgess Street	1	8	6	1	20
48 ,, ,, ,,	1	4	3	Back Kitchen not used.	12
50 ,, ,, ,,	1	3	2	1	24
156 & 158 Burgess Street	2	8	7	1	32
294 Lower Burgess Street	1	6	3	3	6
296 Lower Burgess Street	1	14	13	1	72
2 Duncombe Street	1	4	3	1	9
1 Fotherby Street	1	10	7	3	31
31 ,, ,,	1	4	3	1	12
33 ,, ,,	1	4	3	1	9
25 Havelock Street	1	6	4	..	17
27 ,, ,,	1	4	..	2 at No. 25	10
29 ,, ,,	1	3	2	..	6
4 Holme Street	1	5	4	1	12
6 ,, ,,	1	4	3	1	9
8 ,, ,,	1	4	3	1	9
111 King Edward Street	1	8	5	3	24
253 King Edward Street	1	7	6	1	62
Back 253 King Edward Street	1	5	4	1	57
Back 253, No. 1 Cottage	1	3	3	Use Kitchen of New Lodging House.	9
Back 253, No. 2 Cottage	1	3	3		9
Late Hands Hotel, King Edward St.	1	9	7	2	31
69 Nelson Street	1	7	6	1	33
23 Railway Street	1	5	4	1	21
37 Railway Street	1	5	3	2	7
48 Strand Street	1	10	8	2	46
6 Whitgift Street	1	7	5	2	17
8 Whitgift Street	1	5	4	1	11
1 Back 19 Pasture Street	1	11	9	2	27
2 ,, ,, ,, ,,	1				
3 ,, ,, ,, ,,	1				
4 ,, ,, ,, ,,	1				
262 King Edward Street	1	12	9	3	64
132 & 134 King Edward Street	1	6	4	2	35
130 King Edward Street	1	13	11	1	60
	36	207	157	42	798

The number and situation of the Common Lodginghouses are as reported in 1913.

3 transfers " to approved keepers " were allowed.

Generally, the houses are well managed, occasional minor infractions of the byelaws occurred, not wilfully committed, as on a timely hint from the Inspector they did not recur.

The work of the year is as follows :—

Number of Lodginghouses	36
W.c.'s cleansed	6
W.c. Cisterns repaired	2
New w.c. Basins	2
New w.c. Seats	1
Drains cleared	1
Eave Gutters cleared	1
New Plugs to Latrines	3
Latrines repaired	5
Latrine Paving repaired	2
Yard Paving repaired	2
Stairs repaired	3
Floors repaired	3
Portable Ashbins provided	7
Plaster repaired (walls)	1
Plaster repaired (ceiling)	1
Woodwork painted in sleeping room	1
Windows cleansed (lots)	2
Windows repaired (lots)	1
New Window Sash provided	1
New Notices provided	2
Copies of Byelaws supplied	1
Sets of New Cards fixed in Sleeping Rooms	2
Sleeping Rooms measured	1
New Bedding provided (lots)	8
New Mattresses provided (lots)	3
Dirty Bedding removed (lots)	2
Bedding repaired (lots)	2
Bedsteads painted	137
Rooms disinfected (including bedding) after Phthisis	4

Houses Let in Lodgings.

Houses.	Rooms.	Living.	Sleeping.	Combined.	Adults.	Children.
161	479	139	164	176	627	84

The detailed tabulation of work done is as follows :—

Inspections during 1914	1678
W.c.'s cleared	7
W.c. cisterns repaired	2
W.c.'s cleansed	7
W.c. basins re-set	1
New w.c. basins provided	1
New w.c. seat provided	1
Roofs repaired	7
Drains cleared	4
Eave gutters cleared	1
Skirting boards repaired	2
New fall pipes provided	3
New privy boxes	2
Privy doors repaired	2
New riser to privy	1

Stairs repaired	4
Handrails to stairs repaired	2
Floors repaired	4
Windows repaired (lots)	3
New window sash cords provided	4
Firegrates repaired	3
New firegrates provided	2
Window sash repaired	1
Yard paving repaired	1
Portable ashbins provided	3
Houses cleansed and limewashed	5
Rooms cleansed and limewashed or papered	12
Walls repaired	1
New mattresses provided (lots)	7
New bedding provided (lots)	7
Dirty bedding removed (lots)	4
Bedding repaired	2
Bedding cleansed (lots)	6
Overcrowding dealt with	2
Room disinfected	1

The summary of work reported upon indicates the efforts made to " wake up " this class of tenant to a sense of their own responsibility as regards " cleanliness;" next to the requirements of the Regulations as regards overcrowding, ventilation, convenience arrangements, &c., the real trouble is (very largely) with the tenants themselves, and happily they are not all alike, some of these rooms are really nicely kept, whilst others again, owing to the indifference and apathy of their occupiers, are the despair of the sanitary reformer, and the inspecting officer must, " so to speak," be always at them ; it is depressing work, but there is a manifest improvement in some of these places, and I am convinced that the more the spirit of helpfulness is shown in dealing with them, the more we shall succeed in our efforts to improve their sanitary surroundings.

Location of Bakehouses, Wholesale and Retail, in the Borough.

1 Alexandra Road
100 ,, ,,
148 Albert Street
106 ,, ,,
27 Abbey Walk
158 Albion Street
64 Ayscough Street

52 Burgess Street
102 Burgess Street
141 ,, ,,
Bull Ring
55 Buller Street
Church Street 8-foot
87 Church Street

LOCATION OF BAKEHOUSES (continued).

Chantry Lane
Central Market
Back Liberal Club, Central Market
41 Chapman Street
21 Cleethorpe Road
Back Royal Dock Chambers
62 Cleethorpe Road
173 Cleethorpe Road
217 ,, ,,
240 ,, ,,
254 ,, ,,
271 ,, ,,
300 ,, ,,
332 ,, ,,
365 ,, ,,
460 ,, ,,
107 Convamore Road
21 Corporation Road
24 ,, ,,
57 ,, ,,
76 ,, ,,
145 ,, ,,
Back 28 Crescent Street
50 Donington Street
37 Flottergate
63 Farebrother Street
85 ,, ,,
Back 29 Freeman Street
,, 48 ,, ,,
,, 106 ,, ,,
,, 126 ,, ,,
,, 156 ,, ,,
,, 189 ,, ,,
,, 212 ,, ,,
,, 215 ,, ,,
,, 217 ,, ,,
,, 232 ,, ,,
1 Garibaldi Street
58 Garden Street
14 Grant Street
116 Hamilton Street
Opposite 88 Hamilton Street
141 Hainton Avenue
85 Humberstone Road
1 Humber Street
3 Hilda Street
Hope Street
66 Holles Street
Holme Street
331 Heneage Road
127 King Edward Street
155 ,, ,, ,,
168 ,, ,, ,,
198 ,, ,, ,,
240 ,, ,, ,,
137 Kent Street
99 Lord Street
104 Nelson Street
115 Nelson Street
10 Oxford Street
30 Pasture Street
70 Pasture Street
182 Oxford Street
24 Rutland Street
92 ,, ,,
124 ,, ,,
29 Short Street
148 Stanley Street
Torrington Street
238 Victor Street
195 ,, ,,
132 Victoria Street
350 ,, ,,
376 ,, ,,
412 ,, ,,
83 Weelsby Street
52 ,, ,,
377 ,, ,,
446 ,, ,,
14 Wellowgate

LOCATION OF BAKEHOUSES (continued).

Mayfield Dairy, Wellowgate
54 Wintringham Road
110 Wood Street
39 Yarborough Street
167 Wellington Street
234 ,, ,,

7 bakeries fell out of use during 1914 and 1 new one was built, 108 inspections were made of these places, and they are reported as being kept in accordance with the regulations, the limewashing of each house was regularly done on compliance with the notices issued from time to time, matters of a sanitary character were as follows: w.c. cisterns repaired 1, w.c's cleansed 2, w.c.'s limewashed 1, gully removed from inside a bakery 1, gullies provided and fixed (under fall pipe) 1, fall pipes disconnected 2, gully covers provided 1, ceilings painted 1, windows cleansed 1, woodwork cleansed 1.

8 new copies of regulations were supplied.

Workshops Act, 1901.

The following is a list of the Workshops (classified under the different headings) :—

MEN'S WORKSHOPS.

Basket Makers	2	Picture Framers	4
Blacksmiths	19	Plumbers	14
Boot Repairers	89	Polishers	6
Bottlers	2	Printers	1
Baking Powder Makers	1	Rope Merchants	3
Cabinet Makers	5	Saddlers	3
Carriage Builders	1	Sweet Boilers	1
Coopers	1	Saw Makers	1
Cycle Makers	13	Tailors	44
Engravers	1	Twine Spinners	1
Joiners	20	Tinners	4
Laundry Works	1	Undertakers	9
Leather Merchants	1	Upholsterers	7
Mattress Making	1	Umbrella Makers	1
Machinists	3	Watch Makers	14
Marine Stores	4	Wood Carvers	1
Painters	4		

DOMESTIC WORKSHOPS.

Boot Sewers	2	Milliners	6
Book Sewers	2	Plain Sewers	15
Boot Repairers	2	Pea Pickers	4
Braiders	28	Skirt Makers	3
Corset Makers	2	Snood Makers	2
Dressmakers	77	Tailors	11
Die Stampers	1	Umbrella Makers	2
Knitters	21	Upholsterers	2
Laundry Work	2		

TENEMENT WORKSHOPS.

Dressmakers 3, Milliners 1, Plain Sewers 1.

MIXED WORKSHOPS.

Boot Repairers	9	Milliners	23
Blacksmiths	3	Oil Frock Makers	1
Braiders	2	Painters	1
Bottlers	1	Polishers	2
Cattle Oil Manufacturers	3	Plumbers	3
Cigar Makers	2	Pickle Manufacturer	1
Cabinet Maker	1	Picture Framers	1
Carriage Builders	1	Rope Turners	3
Cycle Works	3	Rubber Goods	1
Coopers	2	Sweet Boilers	1
Dressmakers	44	Wood Carvers	1
Electricians	1	Scale Adjusters	1
Flypaper Makers	2	Sail Makers	1
Firewood Works	1	Tailors	48
Flag Makers	1	Twine Spinners	2
Joiners	3	Upholsterers	2
Knitters	2	Wheelwrights	1
Laundries	3	Watch Makers	2
Moulders	1		

Concerning Workshops and Factories the following matters were passed on by the Factory Inspector :—

W.c.'s insufficiently screened	5
W.c.'s opening direct into workrooms	4
Dirty w.c.'s	2
Premises without w.c.'s	3
No bolt on inside of women's w.c.	1
Overcrowded Workshops	1
Insufficient w.c. accommodation	2
Insufficiently ventilated w.c.'s	2

This work was promptly put in hand, and duly reported upon.

New Workshops (per forms 35) were also forwarded by the Factory Inspector in the subjoined trades :—

Flag Makers	1	Tailors	4
Dressmakers	2	Bootmakers	1
Bed and Mattress maker	1	Fish Curing	1
Weighing Machine repairer	1	Plumbing	1
Economic Flour making	1		

During the year 13 new places were found, 24 were discontinued, 10 had changed address, 6 changed occupancy, 4 w.c.'s replaced box privies, 4 w.c.'s were altered so as to open outside, 3 ventilated spaces were provided, 2 additional w.c.'s were fixed, 1 new w.c. replaced an old one, 1 new soil pipe fixed, added ventilation to w.c.'s was provided, 1 w.c. was partitioned off, 1 new dustbin provided, 5 rooms were measured, and 3 new abstracts were supplied.

Including bakeries, fish curers, offensive trades premises, outworkers and general workshops, the total on the register is 970.

Water Supply.

25 additional taps were fixed on various house properties, 8 new service pipes laid, 1 old one repaired, and 1 pump repaired.

Each quarter the Town Water Supply was reported by the Analysts to be of high purity.

Table shewing the Quantity of Meat, Fish, Fruit, &c., destroyed during the Year.

35 Pig Carcases
11 Beast Carcases and all the offal
11 Beast Kidneys
3 separate sets of Beast Offal
35 lbs. bone-tainted Beef
3 fore quarters of Frozen Beef
195 lbs. Legs and Loins of Pork
109 lbs. bruised Beef
1 Tuberculous Pig (seized)
18 Rabbits

680 Fish (Haddocks and Whitings) seized.
104 boxes Smelts
65 lbs. Cockles
1½ cases of Eggs
2 tons of Strawberries
4½ tons of Plums
7 tons of Apples
10 baskets Black Currants

For having a tuberculous pig on his premises (intended for human food) 1 defendant was fined £4 4s. including costs.

For having a quantity of unsound fish on his premises (intended for human food) another defendant was fined £5 14s. 6d. including costs.

ANNUAL REPORT

RE

Slaughterhouses and Offensive Trades Premises

1914.

Municipal Offices,
184 Victoria Street,
14th June, 1915.

To the Chairman and Members of the Slaughterhouse and Offensive Trades Sub-Committee.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your information my report as follows :—

SUMMARY.

Number of Inspections	1248
Choked drains and gullies cleared	7
Premises cleansed on notice	8
New sanitary gullies fixed	2
Eave gutters cleared	1
Inside slaughterhouse walls repaired	5
Walls and floors repaired	2
Defaced signs repainted	3
New byelaw cards supplied	14
Outer slaughterhouse yards repaired	6
Inside slaughterhouse floor repaired	1
New offal bins provided	5
Manure accumulations removed	3
Pining fold floors repaired	2
Manure pits built	2
Fall pipes disconnected	2
Dirty pining folds cleansed	4
Total number of slaughterhouses on register	49

Four transfers were allowed during the year, viz. :—

House No. 19 from Mr. Blanchard to Mr. Robinson.
,, ,, 6 ,, Mr. Horsford to Mr Lowis.
,, ,, 35 ,, Mr. Brown to Mr. Hill.
,, ,, 24 ,, Mr. Morvinson to Mr. Barber.

House No. 41 fell out of use.

One new place, behind 26 Thorold Street, was licensed during the year.

Outer yards were repaired at Houses numbered 9, 16, 23, 32, 34 and 50, and internal repairs were effected at House No. 13.

Defaced signs were repainted at Houses Nos. 11 and 33.

Pining fold floors were repaired at Houses numbered 23 and 43, and new offal bins provided at Houses numbered 1, 23, 29 and 32.

Walls were repaired at Houses numbered 5 and 9.

The meat foods reported and voluntarily forfeited by butchers were as follows:

35 pig carcases	11 beast carcases and offal
3 sets of beast offal	11 beast kidneys (frozen)
18 rabbits	195 pounds bone-tainted beef
3 forequarters frozen beef	109 pounds bruised beef

By the courtesy of the Secretary of the Butchers' Association I am enabled to state that out of their Tuberculosis Fund they paid for condemned meat the sum of £175 7s. 4d. The total value of all the meat foods destroyed was approximately £330.

The Sub-Committee will be glad to know that this voluntary reporting of diseased meat is in continuation of a practice initiated many years ago, and although by this method such meat is withheld from the market it is conceivable that your inspectors do not see it all, indeed, how can this be possible in private slaughterhouses widely scattered all over the town, and in which slaughtering may be proceeding simultaneously? I submit again there is but one way to secure efficient supervision, viz., the establishment of a Public Abattoir, and the abolition of all private slaughterhouses, and I again respectfully make this, my annual suggestion, to the Sub-Committee.

The slaughterhouses may be reported as being in good sanitary order, and conforming to the Byelaws generally.

OFFENSIVE TRADES PREMISES.

These comprise 2 Glue Makers, 1 Bone Boiler, 1 Soap Boiler, 1 Manure Maker, 2 Poultry Grit Works, 1 Oil Boiler, 1 Oil Refiner, 2 Fat Melters, 1 Gut Scraper, 5 Tripe Boilers, 3 Hide Markets, and 54 Fish-houses and Fish Drying Grounds. (These are exclusive of other offensive trades in the Port Sanitary area.)

At these places the work of the year is as follows:—

1 pedestal w.c. fixed, 1 new drain laid, 2 new sanitary gullies provided, 1 cistern repaired, 1 w.c. cleansed, 1 new inspection chamber cover provided, 1 yard clinkered over, 1 new bin provided, 2 condensers repaired, 1 w.c. altered to provide requisite ventilated space, and 1 manure pit repaired.

1 Hide Market was twice removed, and is now carried on in Holme Street.

At one Grit Works additional ventilation for dust extraction was provided.

The total number of premises is 21, and during the year 180 inspections were made.

n July, 1914, I addressed a letter to each of the four Manure and Oil Works both within and without the district, asking them to use extra care during the warm weather. Each replied saying they would do so, and, with one exception, no cause of complaint was given, at least I did not receive any complaints from the public.

A numerously signed requisition against the Church Street Oil Works was submitted to the Sanitary Committee on October 13th, 1914, when the whole matter was referred to the Town Clerk's Department.

AT FISH-HOUSES AND FISH DRYING GROUNDS.

Matters dealt with were as follows :—

Drains cleared	3
Gullies cleared	3
New drains laid	3
Old land tile removed	1
New gullies fixed	7
New gulley covers provided	2
New chamber cover provided	1
W.c.'s cleansed	6
W.c. cisterns repaired	2
W.c. fixed, replacing box privy	1
New w.c. pan provided	1
Bolts fixed on women's w.c.'s	3
W.c. roofs repaired	2
Screens to w.c.'s provided	3
New w.c. seats fixed	1
W.c. flush pipes repaired	3
W.c. entrances altered	2
New privy boxes provided	2
Fall pipes disconnected	2
New fall pipes provided	2
New eave gutter provided	1
Outer yards repaired	5
Inside floors relaid	2
Inside floors repaired	3
New manure pit built	1
Places limewashed on notice	3
New businesses started	2
Place out of use (removed)	1

Due attention is given to the Byelaws governing these places by the occupiers. Occasionally infractions in a minor degree occur, such as the neglect to remove offal in busy times, and a hint from your Inspectors is promptly acted upon. Double sanitary accommodation is provided in all places where both sexes are employed, suitably screened in accordance with the Sanitary Accommodation Order of 1903.

A seizure of unsound fish was made from one fish-house, the particulars of which are reported elsewhere.

There are 54 premises in all, and during the year 398 inspections were made.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY F. MOODY,

Borough Sanitary Inspector.

Cowsheds.

The number and location of these is as follows :—

In Macaulay Street	1
In Lord Street	1
At Nuns Farm	1
At Old Clee Village	6
In Ainslie Street	1

in which 120 cows are housed.

During the year 2 (in Littlefield Lane) were discontinued as cowsheds, there is no overcrowding, the requirements are within the knowledge of each farmer, by copies of the Byelaws supplied "gratis" and by the Inspecting Officer when on his rounds. 79 inspections were made during the year.

Infectious Diseases.

In this connection the following work was done : 632 rooms (in houses), and 1 vehicle, together with 8 rooms (at Schools) were sprayed out ; these are exclusive of a number of large halls (where soldiers were billeted), of which several were dealt with by spraying.

All the Public Schools were sprayed out during the summer holidays. 1285 visits and re-visits were made to premises.

TABLE giving Description and Total Number of Samples, under the Foods and Drugs Acts, submitted to the Public Analyst during 1914.

Description of Sample.	No. of Samples.	Results of Analysis. Genuine.	Results of Analysis. Adulterated.
Milk	228	177	51
Whiskey	1	1	0
Rum	5	5	0
Gin	1	1	0
Sweet Nitre	5	2	3
Paregoric	2	0	2
Butter	9	4	5
White Pepper	1	1	0
Coffee	1	1	0
Malt Vinegar	7	5	2
Cream	6	2 contained Preservative, sold without notice.	
Golden Syrup	1	0	0
Camphorated Oil	2	2	0
Baking Powder	2	1	1
Margarine	3	3	0

Total number of samples taken under the Acts during the year	275
,, ,, Trial samples (all kinds)	140
,, ,, Official samples procured at the place of delivery	94
,, ,, adulterated samples (all kinds)	64
,, ,, of persons convicted	33
Total amount of Fines	£11 8 0
Total amount of Costs	£26 0 0
Total number dismissed, but to pay costs	13
Total amount of costs in such cases	£12 13 6

Results of Analysis, Number of Prosecutions and Decisions of Court thereon during 1914.

(1) Article.	(2) Sample No.	(3) Analyst's Report.	(4) Action Taken, Fine and Costs.
New Milk	13	7·6% added water	Trial sample.
do.	26	10·05% added water	Fined 10s. 6d., costs £2 4s.
do.	27	13% ,, ,,	do. do.
do.	31	11.8% added water	Trial sample. (These two trial samples led up to the two prosecutions shown.)
do.	45	10% deficient in Milk Fat	Trial sample.
do.	63	Genuine	(This was the result of official sample procured immediately the other was certified.)
Sweet Nitre	68	Deficient in Ethyl Nitrite 50%	Trial sample. Vendor had sold out when official sample asked for.
do.	69	Deficient in Ethyl Nitrite 50%	Trial sample
do.	95	Genuine	Official sample.
Paregoric	70	Not Paregoric, but a substitute	Trial sample.
do.	96	Not Paregoric, but a substitute	Official sample. Vendor cautioned by order of Sanitary Committee.
Butter	73	60% Butter and 40% Margarine	Trial sample.
do.	98	Genuine	Official sample
Butter	74	Not Butter, but Margarine	Trial sample. Butter was asked for, and Margarine was supplied. Firm cautioned *re* opaque wrapping
Margarine	107	Genuine	
Butter	75	Not Butter, but Margarine	Trial sample. Butter was asked for, and Margarine was supplied. Firm cautioned *re* opaque wrapping
Margarine	108	Genuine	
Milk	81	Deficient in Milk Fat 40%	Trial sample.
do.	96	Genuine	Official sample.

(1) Article.	(2) Sample No.	(3) Analyst's Report.	(4) Action Taken, Fine and Costs.
Milk	86	1·4% added water	Official sample. Vendor is being kept under observation.
Sweet Nitre	99	Deficient in Ethyl Nitrite 18·4%	Official sample. Vendor cautioned by order of Sanitary Committee.
Baking Powder	104	Deficient in Carbonic Anhydride 42·25%	Trial sample. Official to follow.
Milk	111	Deficient in Milk Fat 6·6%	Trial sample.
do.	125	Deficient in Milk Fat 7%	Official sample. No conviction ; defendant warned by Stipendiary Magistrate
do.	113	Deficient in Milk Fat 13·3%	Trial sample.
do.	124	Deficient in Milk Fat 16%	Official sample. No conviction ; defendant warned by Stipendiary Magistrate
Cream	119	Preserved Cream	Official sample. Sold unlabelled. Vendor cautioned by order of Sanitary Committee.
(T) Milk	133	Deficient in Milk Fat 6·6% and contains 1·7% added water	The wholesalers (a dairy company) had guarantee of purity, and no idea of added preservative. They were cautioned.
(O) Milk	160	Genuine, but contains 104·7 grs. of Boric Acid per gallon.	
(T) Milk	134	Contains 1·7% added water	Vendor cautioned.
(T) Milk	136	Contains 23·5% added water	Cases dismissed. (See Nos. 163 to 178).
(O) ,,	159	Deficient in Milk Fat 3·3%	
(T) ,,	161	Deficient in Milk Fat 13·3%	
(O) ,,	162	Deficient in Milk Fat 19·3% and contains 10·6% added water.	
(T) Milk	137	Deficient in Milk Fat 6·6%	
(O) ,,	158	Genuine	

(1) Article	(2) Sample No.	(3) Analyst's Report.	(4) Action Taken, Fine and Costs.
(T) Milk	138	Contains 1·7% added water	
(O) ,,	157	Genuine	
(T) Butter	142	Not Butter but Margarine	Margarine was sold duly labelled, although Butter was asked for.
(T) ,,	143	,, ,, ,,	
(T) Malt Vinegar	144	Not Malt Vinegar but artificial vinegar 25% deficient in Acetic Acid	Small shopkeeper acting ignorantly. Cautioned by Stipendiary Magistrate.
(O) Malt	155	Not Malt Vinegar but artificial Vinegar and water, 10% Malt Vinegar and 27% added water.	
(O) Milk	163	5·17% added water	This defendant (a farmer) was the wholesale supply to Nos. 136, 159, 161 and 162. One of his men admitted regularly adding water to the milk. The Stipendiary Magistrate did not convict, but ordered defendant to pay costs amounting to £1 1s. in each of twelve cases.
(O) ,,	165	10·46% added water	
(O) ,,	166	16·35% added water	
(O) ,,	168	15·7% added water and 13·3% deficient in Milk Fat	
(O) ,,	169	17·6% added water	
(O) ,,	170	17·6% added water	
(O) ,,	171	8·2% added water	
(O) ,,	172	17·3% added water and 4·3% deficient in Milk Fat	
(O) ,,	173	12·6% added water	
(O) ,,	174	16·4% added water	
(O) ,,	175	12·2% added water	
(O) ,,	176	13·7% added water and 3·6% deficient in Milk Fat	
(O) ,,	178	4·0% added water	
(O) ,,	182	2·2% added water	These vendors are being watched.
(O) ,,	195	2·59% added water	
(O) ,,	217	Contains 7·5% added water	Fined £8 2s. Costs £2 8s.

(1) Article.	(2) Sample No.	(3) Analyst's Report.	(3) Action Taken, Fine and Costs.
(O) Milk	218	Contains 6·1% added water	Fined £0 15s. Costs £2 8s.
(O) ,,	219	Contains 10·0% added water	Fined £0 15s. Costs £2 8s.
(O) ,,	221	Contains 5·76% added water	Fined £0 15s. Costs £2 8s.
(T) ,,	239	Contains 7·75% added water	These were from a shop supplied by a wholesaler who was under suspicion, and who has since been "cornered" in other cases
(T) ,,	240	Contains 12·35% added water, and is deficient in Milk Fat 3·3%	
(T) ,,	245	Genuine	
(T) ,,	247	Genuine	
(T) ,,	242	Contains 7·6% added water	do. do. do.
(O) ,,	243	Genuine	
(T) ,,	244	Genuine	
(T) ,,	246	Genuine	
(T) ,,	250	Contains 15·3% added water	Both shopkeeper and wholesaler are summoned for Jan. 27th, 1915. Result of action in March quarter, 1915.
(O) ,,	264	Contains 7·53% added water	
(O) ,,	269	Contains 10·35% added water	
(T) ,,	251	Contains 3·5% added water	Vendor under observation.
(O) ,,	261	Genuine	
(T) ,,	252	Contains 4·1% added water	Case returnable for January 27th, 1915.
(O) ,,	260	Contains 10·35% added water	
(T) ,,	257	20% deficient in Milk Fat	Vendor under observation.
(O) ,,	263	Genuine	
(T) ,,	259	5% deficient in Milk Fat	Case returnable for January 27th, 1915.
(O) ,,	262	Contains 6·71% added water	
(T) ,,	266	Contains 6·47% added water	The wholesaler is suspected, and he is under observation. Vendor is being followed up.
(O) ,,	275	Genuine	
(T) ,,	285	Contains 1·7% added water	
(T) ,,	276	11·6% deficient in Milk Fat, and contains 2·3% added water.	

MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS, 1912.

(1) Article.	(2) Sample No.	(3) Analyst's Report	(5) Action Taken, Fine and Costs.
(O) Cream	283	Milk Fat 38·43% Boric Acid 0·223%=15·61 grains per lb. of cream	Sold by Vendor unlabelled. Cautioned by order of Sanitary Authority.
(O) Cream	284	Milk Fat 43·06% Boric Acid 0·235%=16·47 grains per lbs. of cream	Label duly attached at time of sale. Milk Fat and preservative within limit.

CREAM (6 SAMPLES).

	Milk Fat.	*Boric Acid.*		*Grains per lb.*
Sample No. 116 contains	54·08%	0·148%	=	10·4
,, ,, 117 ,,	54·60%	0·223%	=	15·6
,, ,, 118 ,,	47·5%	0·148%	=	10·4
,, ,, 119 ,,	44·5%	0·223%	=	15·6
,, ,, 283 ,,	38·43%	0·223%	=	15·61
,, ,, 284 ,,	43·05	0·235%	=	16·45

Nos. 119 and 283 were sold as Cream, and were unlabelled. The vendors were cautioned by order of the Sanitary Committee, and the requisite labels are now in use.

A considerable number of "trial samples," chiefly milk, were procured, "officials" following in all cases of adulteration; the method "advised and approved by the Local Government Board" is fully justified by the results obtained, an unscrupulous vendor does not long escape detection and is invariably "run down" in the end.

Shop milksellers continue to be advised of the necessity for stirring their milk "for every customer," consequently "shop samples" "deficient in fat" are not nearly so numerous as in past years.

BOX PRIVIES.

A little over an average of 35 conversions per month only has to be recorded for the year, the total w.c.'s fixed being 426, this is disappointing, in view of the fact that so much is done to endeavour to convince owners of its advantages, even to themselves. I am frequently told by small house occupiers they would gladly pay "a little extra" for a w.c. However, the Local Authority have decided to adopt compulsory measures, and at the time of writing (September, 1915) a considerable number have been scheduled and orders made which have thus far been complied with without litigation.

For the information of the Council, the figures for the years shown are repeated :—

	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
No. w.c.'s fixed ...	726	1152	1066	687	429	656	426

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

Since the outbreak of war the Assistant engaged upon this work was requisitioned for service in connection with the Mayor's Relief Fund, so that systematic work in this branch was curtailed, and the officer having since enlisted it has stopped for the time being ; the work shown is only for 7 months of the year.

5,859 inspections and re-inspections were made (these include a large number of visits to owners personally) and the reported work included what was left over from the 1913 report, the number of ascertained defects were 402, and these (together with the balance referred to) totalled 768 matters having been remedied. The following is the list in detail :—

Back fall pipes on drains direct ..	126	Broken w.c. basins	2
Broken fall pipes	10	Dirty w.c. basins	15
Defective eave spouts	18	Dirty houses	1
Defective yard paving	49	Dirty yards and courts	3
Broken w.c. doors	12	Leaky privy boxes	6
Broken w.c. seats	8	Box holes without risers	5
Defective w.c. cisterns	18	Brick cesspools	19
Gullies without covers	2	Broken gullies	7
Defective house roofs and gutters ..	26	Defective w.c. flush pipes..	5
Choked w.c.'s	6	Defective w.c. (pan and trap) joints	5
Choked drains	8	Dirty fowl runs	1
Broken air inlets to drains	2	Broken vent pipes	4
Defective water service pipes	1	Insanitary dustbins	14
Defective house floors	4	Defective passage and yard paving	3
Bins without covers	3	Houses without dustbins	18
Defective privy floors	1		

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1910.

In this connection the work of the year from April 1st, 1914, to March 31st, 1915, is shown in the annexed table, the districts included the following streets : Hope Street, Trinity Street, Trinity Square, Bath Street, Victor Yard, Victor Street, South Street, Hay's Buildings, Garden Street, Burgess Street, King Edward Street, Lower Spring Street, Middle Court, Albert Buildings, back houses in Cleethorpe Road, Fotherby Street, Holme Street, Red Hill, &c.

PARTICULARS OF DEFECTS.

Defective staircases	4	Houses with insufficient water supply	7
Steep staircases without handrails	180	Drains choked	7
Defective ceilings	13	Downspouts direct on drains	9
Defective wall plastering	15	Broken ashbins	3
,, roofs	28	Doors and frames needing repair	16
,, kitchen paving	9	Smoky chimneys	1
,, floor boarding	17	Broken copper	4
,, skirtings	8	Damp houses	15
,, window frames	1	Dirty houses	9
,, fireplaces	43	Broken window sash cords	61
,, w.c. fittings	6	Insufficient light	1
,, eave spouting	5	Unventilated pantries	60
,, yard pavings	12	Unventilated rooms	8
,, water pipes	2	Houses without pantries	12
Kitchen ovens unusable	12		

A total of 556 defects in all. These received prompt remedy to the extent of 40 per cent. of the figure named, following up the owners much of the remaining work was done. In February, 1915, a special Housing Sub-Committee was formed to consider and decide upon reports submitted from time to time, a full report presented in April was referred to the Town Clerk's Department for the issue of notices under the Regulations. 886 visits and re-visits of inspection were made to 313 houses.

I beg respectfully to tender my thanks to the Committees for their kindly consideration and support.

My Assistants and the Clerical Staff again fully merit a word of commendation for their valuable services. I have to acknowledge my appreciation of their efficiency and help throughout the year.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

Henry. J. Moody